

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 67

JANUARY 1, 1945

JAN 11 1945 NO. 9

*By Comparison—*

## The SONOCO CORK COT has got something

Even after ten years it is still the easiest cot to apply to the roll. All attempts to duplicate this exclusive feature of the Sonoco Cork Cot have failed.

Even after ten years the patented seamless gummed cloth inner lining of the SONOCO CORK COT gives the most positive adherence to the roll.

Even after ten years this exclusive reinforcing agent has proven the best method to insure uniform drafting density over the entire cot—not affected by resurfacing.

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*This is a fair question and we'll try  
to answer it frankly*



First of all we are pledged to be of the greatest possible assistance to the nation's war effort. This is our number one objective. Everyone is aware of the tremendous and growing importance of textile products to our armed forces. As their needs change and develop, we must stand ready to help the textile industry meet them. To this end it seems entirely logical that we will be called upon to supply greater quantities of present models of equipment to the industry than has been possible since Pearl Harbor. The types of equipment so built will be governed largely by the changing fortunes of war.

**Repairs and replacement.** Your present equipment has just borne the strain of another war year, and what a terrific load it has been called upon to carry! Almost continuous operation and undermanned maintenance crews have resulted in punishment which is reflected in the greatly increased demand for all sorts of repair and replacement parts — many of them for machines of ancient vintage that have been pressed into service. The need for keeping machinery now in place in good operating condition is widely recognized, and to this end we are planning to devote a substantial percentage of our output in the coming year to the production of such parts for hard-pressed machines in all branches of the industry.

**Of one thing you may be sure.** The entire Whitin organization will bend its every effort to serve the great textile industry in this critical hour when textile manufacturers are making such an important contribution to Victory.



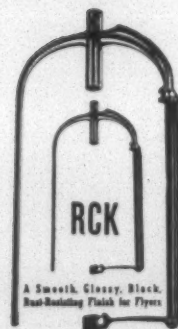
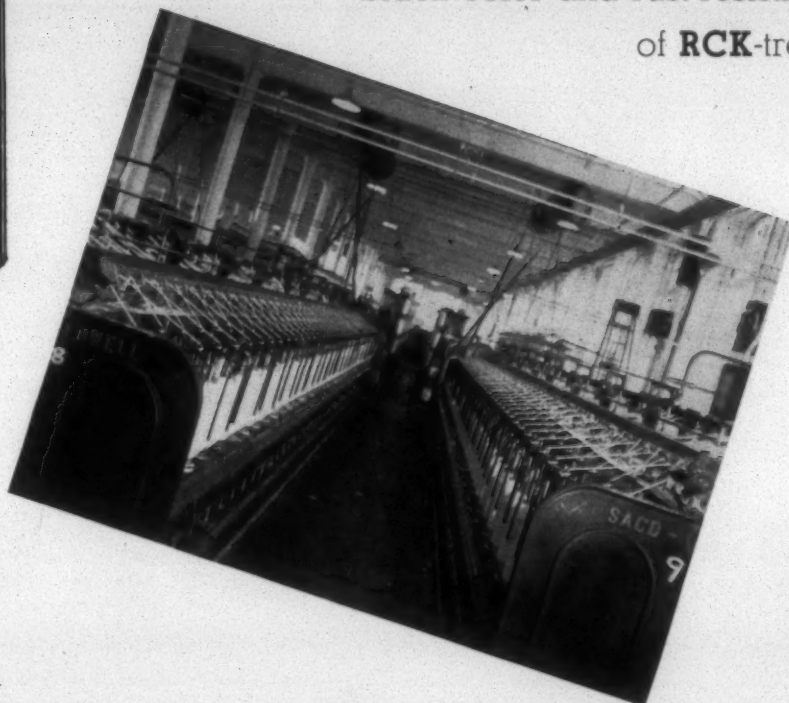
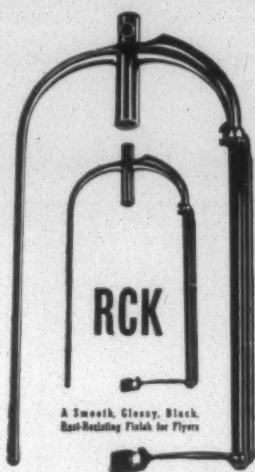
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The mills are having us rebuild and **RCK**-treat their flyers—big mills and little mills, carded and combed mills, coarse yarns and fine yarns—they want the black color and rust-resisting qualities of **RCK**-treated flyers.



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FOR YEARS AMERICAN INDUSTRY has paid tribute to demon rust to the tune of \$1,000,000,000 a year. Rusting of lubricated surfaces has been "put up with" as a necessary evil.

*Shell scientists and engineers*, working with steam turbine manufacturers, did the "impossible"... developed a rust-preventive turbine oil.

*Using the wealth of knowledge* gained by developing and perfecting this oil, Shell's Research Laboratories then focused their efforts on developing a similar line of rust-preventive oils for general industrial purposes. The result is the new Shell Tellus Oils for machine lubrication and the new Shell Ensis Rust Preventives for coating metals.

*The new Shell Tellus Oils* are not designed to remove rust. They will not eliminate all existing rusting conditions that may be present in your machines. But where moisture is a factor, the new Shell Tellus Oils, because of the special rust-inhibiting qualities built into them, afford unequalled protection against the formation of rust... and without the sacrifice of other valuable



# f industrial products to

# RUST!

characteristics. They form a protective film that coats the metal, making it highly resistant to water and moisture. Shell Tellus Oils also have superior oxidation stability.

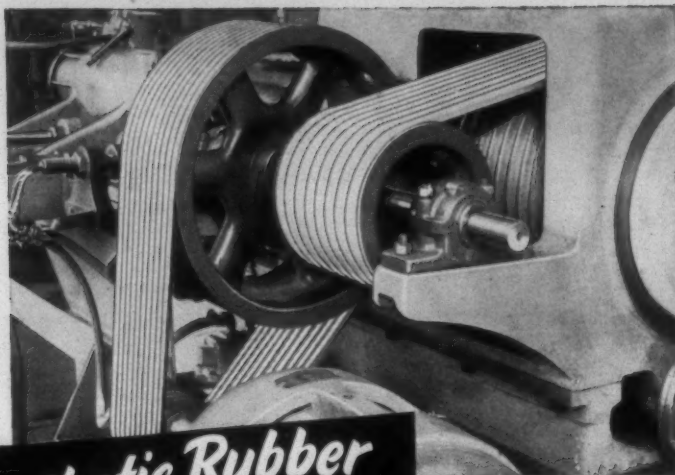
**The new Shell Ensis Rust Preventives** cover a complete line of oils, coatings and compounds. They are available in a number of grades, designed to give protection against the dangers of exposure, which range from the extreme effects of rain and snow during outdoor storage, to the mild humidity conditions encountered in the factory between machining operations. The protective coatings formed by Shell Ensis Rust Preventives graduate from the extremely thin, transparent oil films that need not be removed, to the heavy, abrasion-resistant coatings which will withstand severe weathering conditions over long periods of time.

**Call in the Shell man now!** After a thorough study of your operation he will recommend the Rust-Preventive Product best suited to your specific conditions. Write, wire or phone Shell Oil Co., Inc., 50 West 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y., or 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6, Calif.



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**TELLUS OILS**  
For Machine Lubrication

Here Is  
the **Simple Reason**  
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—Are Giving You Even **BETTER SERVICE**  
Than **Pre-War Belts** of **NATURAL RUBBER!**

NO ONE, before the war, had ever built a V-Belt that could stand the service now required by the Army's tanks, tractors, and self-propelled big guns. Gates has developed V-Belts that are now serving on army combat units all over the world—and has built these belts of synthetic rubber!

This fact is important to you now because every improvement developed by Gates for these Army belts has also been added, day by day, to the quality of the standard Gates Vulco Ropes which have been delivered to you.

It is only rarely, of course, that improvements developed primarily for army combat use can be passed on immediately to the general user—but there are very good reasons why Gates has not been called upon to withhold these important V-Belt improvements from Industrial V-Belt users.

The plain fact is that no guns, no tanks, no airplanes can be produced unless V-Belts are supplied to drive the producing machines. It is equally clear that better V-Belts than ever before have been urgently needed to keep machines going on the forced-draft, war-production schedules that have had to be maintained 24 hours a day!

That is why Gates has been able to embody in the standard Gates Vulco Rope every V-Belt improvement which Gates specialized research has developed for use on the Army's motorized equipment—and that is why you are finding that your standard Gates synthetic rubber Vulco Ropes are today giving you better service than any V-Belts that were ever built before the war.

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## **BUT STILL NOT QUICK ENOUGH!**

First question asked of a new idea for any improvement, on any C&K Loom, is this: *Does it increase speed of operation?* Believe it or not, there are some loom-operations which are timed in the thinnest fractions of a second, and for which even power developed electrically is not fast enough. An *instantaneous impulse* is one thing. But to build up a *usable source of power* is another. And there are places on a loom where power developed electrically would be too slow to come within the time-limits now set for those operations. So it takes some tall engineering to develop a new idea to the point where it can really increase loom-speed.

Then there are five more challenges with which any new idea is confronted: Does it increase ease of operation...

require less effort, per machine-unit, of the operator? Does it contribute to the production of a better fabric? Does it help to keep the loom more continuously in operation by improving its durability? Does it reduce maintenance cost? Does it improve appearance, compactness, utility?

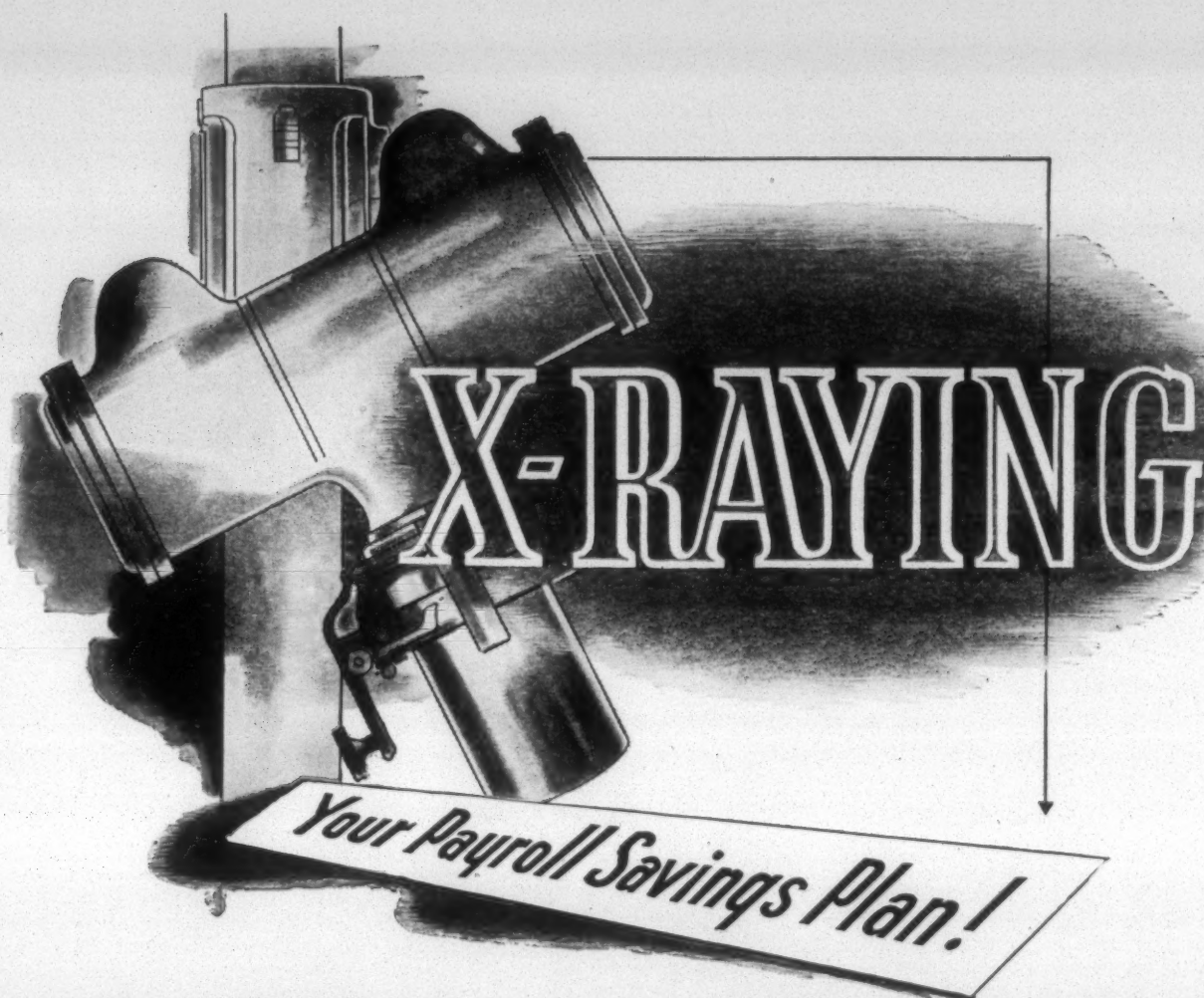
Every new idea originating at—or submitted to—the Loom Works must answer at least one of these questions with a definite "yes". Only then is it incorporated into loom-design as a new feature. This is the sifting and searching process now being applied to developments made during the war years. And that's why progress in C&K Loom-design will continue as it always has... sound and steady, moving forward only on tested and proven principles... never on newness alone.

## **Crompton & Knowles Loom Works**

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.



between Today's War Weapons...  
and their New Uses in Tomorrow's Looms



We can all see with the naked eye that the Payroll Savings Plan provides the most stable method of war financing. Analyze it under the X-ray of sound economics and other important advantages are evident.

A continuous check on inflation, the Payroll Savings Plan helps American Industry to build the economic stability upon which future profits depend. Billions of dollars, invested in War Bonds through this greatest of all savings plans, represent a "high level" market for postwar products. Meanwhile, putting over Payroll Savings Plans together establishes a friendlier re-

lationship between management and labor.

To working America the Payroll Savings Plan offers many new and desirable opportunities. Through this systematic "investment in victory," homes, education for their children and nest eggs for their old age are today within the reach of millions.

The benefits of the Payroll Savings Plan to both management and labor are national benefits. Instilling the thrift principle in the mind of the working men and women, the Payroll Savings Plan assures their future security—and is a definite contribution to the prosperity of postwar America!

*The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by*

## TEXTILE BULLETIN

*This is an official U.S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council.*





# **In CHANGING OVER**

to  
*Weaving Civilian Fabrics*

and

*the new Synthetic Yarns,*

it is absolutely necessary, in order to meet competitors economically, to reequip the Looms with

*Harness and Shuttles*

best suitable for the fabric to be woven.

The great variety of new synthetic yarns, such as Saran, Vinyon, Velon, etc., being used, as well as the new patterns being woven, call for the most careful and experienced selection of each individual type of harness equipment and shuttles to be used—provided production, quality and economy are the objective.

QUALITY LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT  
**Ste-Hed-Co**

**LOOM HARNESS EQUIPMENT**  
and **SOUTHERN SHUTTLES**

provide you the latest in design from which to select, and the most perfect and accurate in finish. Your Harness and Shuttle problems are our specialized study,—our business. Allow us to cooperate with you, free of obligation.

The most successful mill of the future will be the mill whose Loom Harness Equipment and Shuttles are completely coordinated and unified.

*Ask our representatives about "Unification of Equipment."*

# **Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.**

and

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# **Southern Shuttles Division**

**621 E. McBEE AVE., GREENVILLE, S. C.**

**DYED  
ACETATE RAYON!**

*finished with*

**ARIPEL-FS**

Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

**Has Excellent  
Fastness to  
Atmospheric Gases**

**Y**es, acetate rayon dyed fabrics treated with double-action ARIPEL-FS are remarkably resistant to the fading action of atmospheric gases as proven by the "Gas Chamber" test.

ARIPEL-FS is also an effective softener and therefore works two ways in a one bath treatment —

- Increases the gas-resistance of the color.
- Imparts a soft, smooth pleasing finish.

**ARKANSAS CO. INC.**

Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals for over 40 Years  
Newark, New Jersey



# Industry Speaks Out

QUOTABLE QUOTES WITH WHICH  
TO START THE NEW YEAR...

We have heard a lot about post-war planning but my observation of that is that most of it is done by a very tight, little committee. It is not embrative enough. It does not percolate far enough. I think that a knowledge of post-war plans, where that is possible, should go down all the way to labor groups, so every factor in the business, everybody in the company, knows it is a forward-looking institution and understands the objectives of its programs. We were amazed at the number of interesting developments that took place once the minds of all members of our organization were pointed in a given direction.—*Clifford J. Backstrand, vice-president, Armstrong Cork Co.*

The cotton textile industry, having so admirably met the challenge of the emergency in the past, cannot falter at this time. The need for the products of our mills is as urgent now as before. We must continue to dedicate ourselves and our facilities to the important task of meeting the requirements of our nation.—*Herman Cone, past chairman, board of directors, Cotton-Textile Institute.*

In the long run we must all depend upon the initiative and energy of business aided by government in clearing the way of unnecessary restrictions and red tape. That is essentially the program that the War Production Board has adopted for its policy for reconversion.—*William Y. Elliott, WPB vice-chairman for civilian requirements.*

In the past few years, it has been necessary for management to devote the major portion of its energy to production, because to supply the materials of war, time was the important element. Production was vital. In general, we dealt with one customer—the United States Government. But, as we look to the future, these conditions will no longer exist, and the timing now puts the emphasis on the part of management on the commercial phase of our business, so that we will be able to obtain the load that our plants require.—*J. H. Ashbaugh, vice-president, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.*

If we permit low-wage imports to displace American-made goods here at home, we are in fact sacrificing jobs. We are transferring work to other countries. In a proposal to export jobs, we are only hamstringing our effort to exert the influence which is our due in maintaining a lasting peace.—*F. K. Barbour, president, American Tariff League.*

Let me remind you that manufacturing industry cannot supply all the jobs returning veterans will need. Manufacturing industry has never supplied all the jobs in this country. In peacetime periods manufacturing enterprises employed only 25 per cent of the productive workers of this nation. Naturally enough, this employment was, and is, the

mainspring of our entire economy. Unless goods are made, there are no goods and allied services to be sold. More than 1,200,000 veterans have already been discharged from the services, and it is estimated that approximately a third of them were what the Army terms psychoneurotic. Nearly all of them are, and will be, good employees. Industry intends to do all it can to ease them through necessary adjustments into productive jobs. The job ahead for business and industry is a big one. It is complex and difficult, but not as complex and not as difficult as the one our fighting men have nearly completed for the nation. Yet that job offers all industry the glorious opportunity to sustain the reputation it has won through its war production record, and to discharge a necessary social responsibility in a true American fashion. All we need to do is to apply the same ingenuity to the problems of peace that we used to give us the titanic production for war. Industry is determined to concentrate on the human engineering involved with the perfectly valid assumption that the young men who went to war are the young men who will make this nation greater tomorrow, the enterprisers and doers of America's future.—*Harry L. Derby, president, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.*

You can't fool the public for long—even if you're in politics, and have had experience. You can't—for long—have an industrial relations program filled with double talk, insincerity and management-doubt to be used openly only in labor emergencies. No amount of whitewash will "whiten the sepulchre." But an ounce of prevention will always outweigh a pound of cure. Industrial relations will reach its most useful peak when every manager is convinced that good industrial relations is not a make-shift affair to cover up labor disputes. It is the sensible, human, realistic policy which prevents labor trouble before it happens.—*Walter B. Weisenburger, executive vice-president, National Association of Manufacturers.*

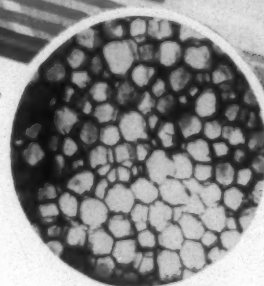
We will have a lot of difficulty in obtaining cotton yarns, because military orders require the absorption of great quantities through weavers. The knitting industry can take what, if any, that may be left for civilian knit goods production after military requirements are met.—*Taylor R. Durham, executive secretary, Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association.*

What are people thinking at home? Are they back of the soldiers? Are they going to stick with him to the end? Do they know he is there and fighting this war through? Those are the questions deep in G. I. Joe's mind. He is hungry for the assurance that we will not let him down at home.—*Frederick C. Crawford, board chairman, National Association of Manufacturers.*



## UNIFORM DRAFTING

*... because cork's cells  
prevent "slicking up"*



Cork's cell structure  
magnified 125 times

**C**ORK'S unique cellular structure enables Armstrong's Cork Cots to draft uniformly throughout their long service life. Every cubic inch of cork contains more than two hundred million air-filled cells. When Armstrong's Cork Cots are buffed, the external cells are opened, forming the highly frictional surface necessary for proper drafting. Armstrong's Cork Cots never lose this good grip—never "slick up"—because, as the surface cells are worn down during operation, new ones are continually being exposed.

### Other Advantages of Cork

The excellent grip of Armstrong's Cork Cots also eliminates eyebrowing. These cots produce the least clearer waste—and place it back on the clearer boards where it belongs,

reducing the number of slubs in the yarn.

Cork's air-filled cells also provide Armstrong's Cork Cots with excellent resistance to "creasing" by hard ends. When a hard end runs through the rolls, the air in the cells compresses. As the pressure is released, the cells expand quickly toward normal size.

### Rebuffing Adds Extra Service Lives

Armstrong's Cork Cots have a long initial service life. When they do show signs of wear, they can be rebuffed to give you three or four extra full-length service lives. Each rebuffing costs as little as  $\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$  per roll.

For samples and prices of Armstrong's Cork Cots, write Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Department, 8201 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



**BETTER RUNNING WORK**

**— MORE POUNDAGE**

**ARMSTRONG'S  
CORK COTS**

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS





## Legal Decisions During 1944 of Interest To the Textile Industry

By L. T. PARKER, Attorney

**P**RESENT-DAY higher courts render distinctly modern decisions. Therefore, old decisions should *not* be relied upon by management in the conduct of its business. This is so, particularly, because present-day conditions and circumstances have resulted in the courts rendering unusual decisions on varied phases of law, and new law is in making. Obviously, readers who desire to avoid heavy financial losses by avoiding law suits should be prepared to meet the present-day courts on the basis of modern decisions.

In the past many persons have relied upon "hear-say" legal knowledge to the effect that it is not necessary to make a contract when "custom" has for many years defined the legal rights of the contracting parties. It is important to know that modern higher court decisions definitely hold that any written or verbal contract may invalidate a "custom" or usual "trade practice." However, it is best to rely upon a written contract because considerable expense and inconvenience is required to prove to a court the obligations assumed under a verbal contract.

For example, in *Baxter vs. Lincoln Mills Co.*, 36 Atl. (2d) 106, reported May, 1944, it was shown that a man named Baxter is a representative of a manufacturer's agent of textile goods with a place of business at Boston, Mass. The manufacturer's agent sued a textile company and alleged that Baxter had made an oral agreement with the president of the textile company whereby the manufacturer's agent was engaged as selling agent for the textile company at a commission of five per cent of the price for which goods were to be sold.

The manufacturer's agent sold to Montgomery Ward Co. of New York an order for 68,154 yards of goods, which were duly delivered and paid for. The manufacturer's agent based his suit upon two facts, first, that Smith, who was superintendent of the textile mill, had stated that the company could handle the order, thus indicating that the full five per cent commission would be paid, and second, that it was generally known that five per cent is the regular or "custom" commission paid by textile companies to their selling agents. However, the president of the textile company testified that the manufacturer's agent was to receive five per cent commission on sales in New England and that he had made a special agreement to pay two per cent for

the Montgomery Ward order. To substantiate this testimony the president of the textile company produced a letter from the manufacturer's agent indicating that the five per cent commission was agreed upon *only* with respect to New England territory. This letter read:

"We understand that we are to continue selling in the New England market as before, and if you will have Mr. Smith rush out ends or sample pieces . . . feel sure we can get you plenty of business." The higher court held the manufacturer's agent entitled to only two per cent on this order, and said:

"The evidence is clear that Smith was not an officer of the defendant corporation, nor was any authority otherwise delegated to him to bind the defendant (textile company) in its contractual relations. His authority, as superintendent, was confined to the management of mill in Pascoag. . . . Plaintiff's (manufacturer's agent) further contention that in any event he was entitled to a commission of five per cent under the common counts in his declaration, as such commission was ordinarily paid to selling agents in the textile trade irrespective of a special contract, is without merit in the circumstances of this case. The finding of the trial justice that Baxter agreed to accept a commission of two cents a yard on the Ward firm's order, which is fairly supported by the evidence, precludes such contention."

Therefore, the outcome of this modern litigation proves two important facts, namely, (1) a "custom" or trade practice may be varied by either a written or verbal contract, and (2) an employer is not responsible for statements made by employees not expressly or impliedly authorized to represent the employer in the transaction.

Many persons spend considerable money to obtain patents on inventions, only to find that no patent can be obtained, or that after the patent is allowed it is invalid and worthless. Therefore, it is important for readers to know that a complete review of new higher court decisions disclose that the following things are *not* patentable: a mere idea, without mechanical means to put the idea into practical use; a principle known to science; a mere result; a property of matter; an aggregation of old parts which do not act together to produce a—(Continued on Page 36)

# WHAT'S BEING DONE ABOUT DUCK?

**P**RODUCTION of cotton duck is right now the most critical task of the textile industry, with Army, War Production Board and industry officials doing everything possible to relieve the situation.

The WPB textile, clothing and leather bureau on Dec. 26 issued Direction 9 to General Conservation Order M-317, which provides that between Jan. 15 and March 31 no one shall sell or deliver carded cotton weaving yarns except on direct contracts from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration, sub-contracts from these agencies, or a rating assigned by the bureau upon application on Form WPB-2842.

Furthermore, the order provides that after Jan. 15 no carded cotton yarns, in counts of 20's or soarser, or cotton roving, shall be used in chenille, shag, tufted fabrics or products. It is estimated that this action will channel many millions of pounds of coarse cotton yarns into the critically short cotton duck program, and at the same time also channel yarns for essential industrial, agricultural and civilian end products, WPB stated.

WPB said that this action has become necessary because military requirements for cotton duck, tire cord and other essential war textiles have been greatly increased as a result of the kind of war we are fighting.

## Civilian Production Hit

"No one will dispute that these requirements must be met and met on time," an official of the textile, clothing and leather bureau said. "This requires the use of the yarn that otherwise would go into some of the less essential civilian items, such as draperies, upholstery, chenille, shag and tufted fabrics or products, for the production of tentage fabrics and tires. This order will undoubtedly adversely affect some textile industries, but it is hoped that those industries so affected will understand the reasons that have made the action necessary. Much as we would like to be able to say that these restrictions can be ended on March 31, we cannot so promise, and although the restrictions will be lifted at the earliest possible moment, they may have to be extended beyond March 31, 1945, and it may be necessary to increase the restrictions to meet the war program."

As an additional step in increasing the production of tentage fabrics and cotton yarn for tentage fabrics, the War Production Board has announced that action is being taken on temporary suspensions of Schedule B of Order L-99 (Cotton Textile Production) granted to producers who have filed appeals from the provisions of Schedule B.

Where a producer is unable to make the fabrics specified in Schedule B, he is given the alternative of producing a construction made of lighter yarns than required for regular tentage fabrics. If for any reason the permitted constructions are not made, the looms affected may not be operated after Jan. 1, except to run out warps already prepared, WPB said. Producers, however, are required to continue to make the same quantity of yarn as was consumed

by the affected looms in the second quarter of 1944, but only in counts suitable for tentage. Such yarn can be sold only for use in the production of tentage or as WPB may otherwise direct.

As a result of this move, it is expected that additional quantities of yarn and roving will be brought into production for purchase by mills required to make tentage fabrics. It was pointed out that integrated mills having difficulty in securing tentage fabric yarns may apply to the cotton yarn branch, textile, clothing and leather bureau, WPB, at Washington, on Form WPB-2842, as provided in paragraph (e) (3) of Conservation Order M-317 for authorization to extend military ratings to obtain such yarn or roving. Mills not owning or controlling spinning machinery may extend military ratings for the purchase of cotton yarns for delivery to the military.

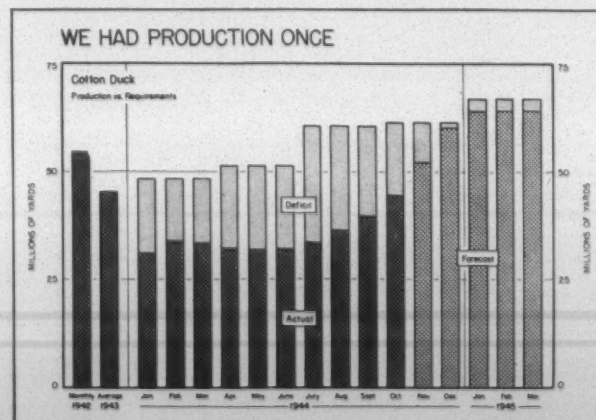
Cotton duck for military tentage is critical because of the sudden, steep rise in requirements early this year, some 12 months after production had been cut back sharply from the peak in the winter of 1942-43.

There are two major difficulties, procuring labor and reconverting to duck many of the looms which were shifted to other military and essential civilian fabrics, particularly work uniforms, when tentage requirements were reduced early in 1943.

Incidentally, the increase in tire output has required large quantities of cotton cord, thus taking away an important source of yarn that had been available during the earlier period of peak production.

The shortage of labor for duck production is clearly indicated by the following table which compares loom operation in the first quarter of 1943 with the third quarter of 1944:

	1943 First Quarter	1944 Third Quarter	Per Cent Drop
Looms in place.....	22,100	19,200	13
Looms by shifts:			
First shift .....	20,300	17,600	14
Second shift .....	18,600	14,500	22
Third shift .....	13,500	5,100	62







Army enlisted men, some of them wearing overseas service ribbons, are shown being registered at Atlanta by Lieut. Irving Small, Portland, Me., for 90-day employment in textile mills producing duck. Left to right, seated with Lieutenant Small, are Sgt. Virgil Holland of Amery, Wis., and Corp. Ted Myzylod of Webster, Mass. Standing, Pfc. Worth Bledsoe of Lexington, S. C., Sgt. Howard S. Hoskins of Danville, Va., Pfc. Herman L. Jones of Danville, Pvt. Stanley J. Zarzycki of Woonsocket, R. I., Pvt. Charles L. Ray of Danville, Corp. L. Frost of Woodlawn, Va., and Pfc. Walter L. Rockard of Knoxville, Tenn.

In the first quarter of 1943, about 90 per cent of the looms actually in production operated two shifts, and 67 per cent operated three shifts. In the third quarter of 1944, by contrast, only 83 per cent of the looms which were in production operated two shifts, and only 29 per cent operated three shifts.

A substantial increase in production could be obtained if more workers were available for third-shift operations. This shift is unpopular, particularly among women employees who constitute 50 per cent of the working force. From 5,000 to 6,000 workers would help rebuild second- and third-shift operations, but representatives of the War Manpower Commission express grave doubts as to the ability to recruit additional workers, particularly since the wage level is comparatively low—50 cents an hour, as against 80 cents to one dollar in aircraft and shipbuilding. The current rate of labor turnover is high.

Efforts are being made to devise some sort of incentive scheme to induce workers to accept third-shift employment. Also, some consideration is being given to the substitution of two ten-hour shifts for three eight-hour shifts, but there is considerable uncertainty as to the results of such a step.

Some increase in production may be obtained if additional tire cord yarn can be made available. If the production of high-tenacity rayon for tire cord can be speeded up, substantial additional quantities of cotton yarn can be diverted to duck. At present, 20 per cent of tire cord yarn is being used for duck; it is proposed to increase this ratio to 30 per cent.

Technical difficulties make it virtually impossible to convert any considerable part of looms from such fabrics as drapery and upholstery. Consequently, it was decided to order partial conversion of looms from work clothing fabrics—particularly denims, drills and twills—to the manufacture of tent twill. Similar conversions were also ordered of looms engaged on bag fabrics, such as coarse sheetings. These conversions are now in process and production of duck and duck substitutes has been rising rapidly, but still falls far short of needs.

It may be possible to reduce military requirements for tentage duck by using substitute types of construction, such as light metals. There is also some likelihood that requirements for numbered duck can be decreased by greater use of waterproof paper. Both of these possibilities are being explored. But the immediate task is to speed conversion and build up work rosters.

The military is doing everything possible to help the situation. As the result of orders from Lieut.-Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of the Army Service Forces, hundreds of soldiers have been given emergency 90-day furloughs to work in mills producing duck. At present the soldiers are employed in textile centers throughout the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. Maj. James P. Walsh is chief of the A. S. F. special cotton duck project team of 51 officers assigned by the Fourth Service Command in Atlanta to work out details of the program.

The enlisted men are still in uniform and they draw their Army pay right along, but all of them work at jobs familiar to them because of experience in civilian life. Except for supervision discipline, military authorities have no control over the soldier-workers. If they do not produce they will be discharged and returned to active military duty. Like civilian mill employees their time is their own when not at work. They choose their own housing and pay for it out of textile earnings. The Army pays their transportation to the mill and back to their respective stations when the 90-day period ends, and each man will receive a food allowance of 63 cents a day while producing duck.

Mill supervisors determine the work week and shift assignments of these soldiers, and like civilian workers, they take instruction from foremen already at the mills. The Army has restricted its special furlough order to former loom fixers, doffers, weavers and section men, and with few exceptions, no one under 26 years of age is eligible if he has been classified for general military service.

## QMC Booklet Advises Precaution In Handling Chemically-Treated Fabrics

Because of the possible effects on workers constantly handling textiles chemically treated to resist mildew, the Office of the Quartermaster General with the assistance of the welfare division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has issued a booklet entitled, "That Army Contract You Have," which offers constructive advice to textile manufacturers in an effort to reduce time losses brought about by unseen hazards.

With a measure of the same logistics used in outsmarting an opposing army, the Quartermaster Corps was forced to plan an attack on mildew-producing fungi that were aiding and abetting the enemy in the South Pacific by destroying equipage and tentage at an alarming rate. In that humid climate, mildew is also a potent enemy and, before the Quartermaster Corps took steps to prevent its ravages, it took heavy toll.

Through a subtle form of chemical warfare, fabrics are now being treated chemically to resist the dampness and mildew of the jungle. Cotton duck, before it is made into the many items of materiel, is—(Continued on Page 35)

# OPERATIONS BEGIN IN NEWEST RAYON TIRE CORD PLANT

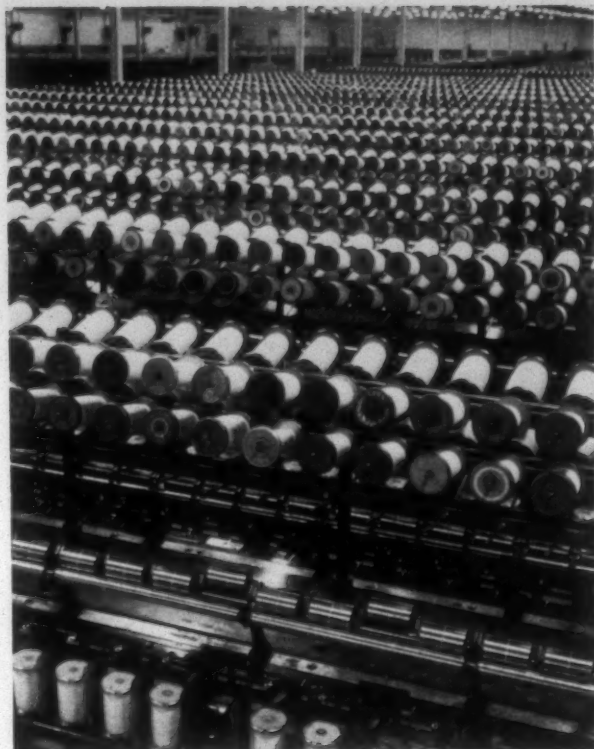
**P**RODUCTION of rayon tire cord has been started in the government's new \$2,240,000 plant at Scottsville, Va. When in full operation, the mill will have an annual capacity of 12 million pounds of twisted rayon tire cord. About 180 people are now employed and it is expected that the number will be increased to 300 within the next two months.

Construction of the plant was started last May and completed according to schedule. Construction was financed by the Defense Plant Corp. and the plant is operated under lease by the United States Rubber Co., with O. L. Ward in charge as superintendent. A comprehensive training program has been underway and insofar as possible the company has hired and trained local labor without previous textile experience.

The building is ultra-modern in design and construction. It is windowless except for the office. Temperature and humidity control are maintained by a change of air every four to six minutes. The floor is specially built for resili-



Evelyn McGuire adjusts rayon tire cord as it heads towards a loom in the new mill. The looms turn out high strength fabric used in the manufacture of heavy-duty synthetic tires for trucks and airplanes.



The view above shows the vast twisting room of the new high-tenacity rayon tire cord plant at Scottsville, Va., now in operation under direction of United States Rubber Co.

ence, moisture resistance and vibration absorption. Fluorescent lighting is used throughout the plant. In the building proper are located supply rooms, machine shop, rest rooms, kitchen and a cafeteria with seating capacity of 100.

Machinery is set up for straight line production. Rayon filament yarns of 1,100 denier is put into a twisting machine at one end of the room. It is first ply twisted, then respooled, cable twisted and woven, and it comes out the other end as high-tenacity tire cord fabric. Equipment of latest design is used in the processing and handling. The rayon is received and stored at the plant on beams weighing 1,000 pounds each and they are handled by an electric conveyor system incorporating the most advanced automatic features. At the press of a button an overhead crane picks up a half-ton beam, carries it automatically to a predetermined point on the production line and lowers it into place on the selected twister. This mechanization not only speeds production but also helps solve the manpower problem by reducing the number of men required for handling. About 90 per cent of the employees in the manufacturing operations are women, and 70 per cent of the entire plant personnel, including machine shop, warehouses and offices, are female.

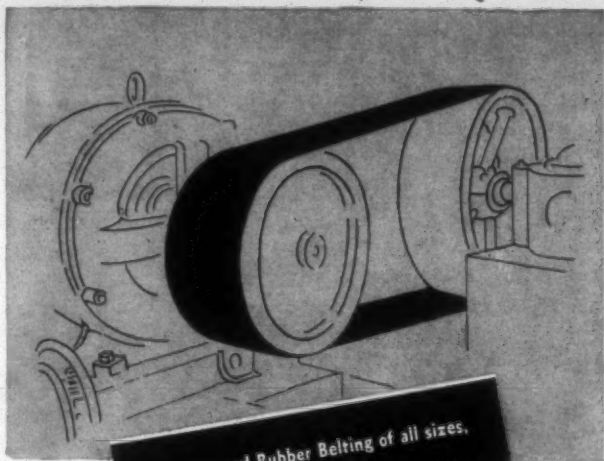
Opening of the Scottsville mill increases to seven the number of textile plants operated by the textile division of United States Rubber Co. More than 5,000 people are employed and 168,260 spindles are operated in the production of cotton, rayon, asbestos, nylon and other yarns used in the manufacture of rubber products for the armed forces and for essential civilian needs.

The company first ventured into the textile business in 1917 by acquiring a controlling interest in the Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills for the purpose of developing and producing an improved tire cord which—(Continued on Page 41)

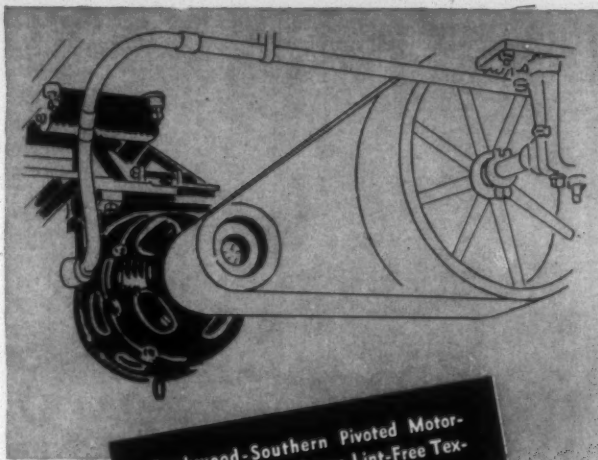


# All your needs

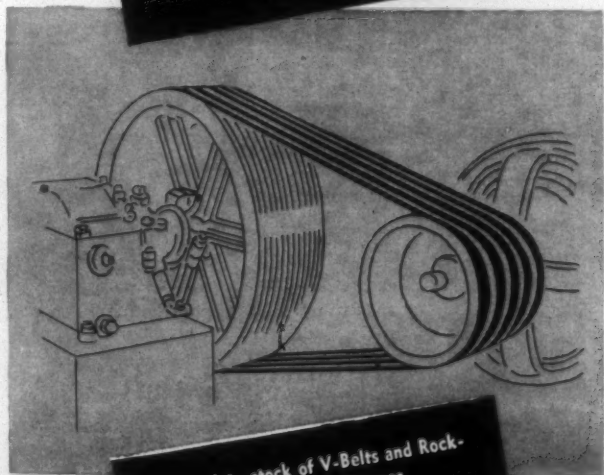
## FOR MECHANICAL DRIVE EQUIPMENT



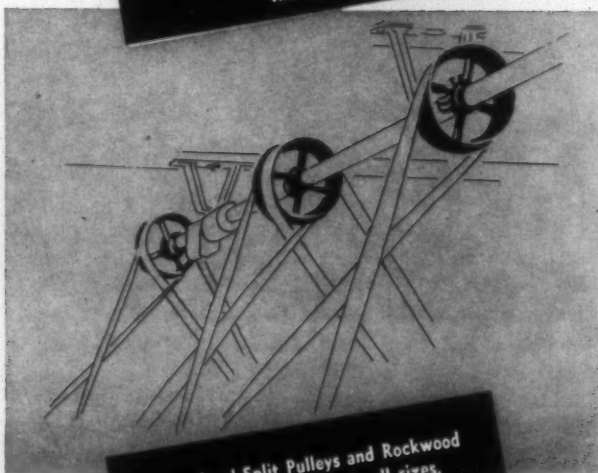
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### SOUTHERN BELTING COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.

# Textile Progress In Safety

By NEIL NELSON, American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

**I**N the year 1844 a great stride forward was made toward safety in the textile industry. The Factory Act was passed and this legislation applied only to the textile industry. It contained broad and sweeping reforms and also provided for enforcement of regulations. Four factory inspectors were appointed and paid by the government. Factory surgeons were provided for the purpose of examining workers under 16 years as to their physical fitness for employment. The employment of children under eight years of age was prohibited in the mills and employment of female labor was restricted. Special provisions were introduced for safeguarding health and preventing accidents. To control accidents arising from clothing of women and children becoming caught in machinery, guarding of machinery was introduced and made compulsory. In addition, no children, young persons or women could be employed to clean machinery while in motion. The act also provided for investigation into causes of accidents and set up penalties for machinery unguarded after notice had been given by an inspector that the condition was deemed to be dangerous.

Thus we go back a period of 100 years to find in actual legislation some of the important points which we are still trying to get instituted in a well-balanced program of accident control today. Even at that time pre-employment physical examinations were a requirement in the hiring of certain individuals. The added dangers attached to operation by female labor were recognized and safeguards provided. Not many years elapsed from the time of the new inventions by Hargreaves and his colleagues to the establishment of mills in the United States.

During the latter part of the 19th century conditions began to improve and some of the more progressive mills

saw the advantages of better and safer working conditions. However, progress came slowly until about 1911 when workmen's compensation laws were enacted in several states. Today, most if not all states have such legislation. Industry at first was rather reluctant to accept this new reform but time has proved its value and industrialists are among those who now appreciate most the gains that have been made since its inception. State labor departments, the U. S. Department of Labor, casualty insurance companies, the National Safety Council and industry have teamed up in a gigantic effort to stem the tide of accidents and disease resulting from labors. In the short space of 30 years the progress made has been steady and sure.

## Improvements Everywhere

In all departments of the mill accidents resulting from machine operations have been curtailed. Hazardous machines like cards and pickers have been equipped with mechanical guards over treacherous points of operations, the deadly knives of shearers have been placed safely behind substantial barriers, extractors have been equipped with interlocks, and so on. Driving mechanism has undergone considerable changes for the better, machines individually driven by electric motors are fast displacing the old belt and pulley system operated from overhead line shafting and, while in the older mills there is still room for great improvement, the over-all progress is encouraging. Accidents attributable to these factors have shown considerable decrease during the past years. Hazards produced by the manual lifting of heavy warps and beams have been partially controlled by modern methods. Electric hoists operating on overhead tracks now wind their way through departments, picking up their load at one point and depositing at another with very little human exertion or effort. There are still operations which would benefit from such equipment and I have no doubt but that the well planned weave room of the future will incorporate such equipment to lift the increasingly heavy warps on to the looms.

More thought and planning is being given by management to mill layout. Location of machines is better proportioned to room dimensions, thus bringing about better housekeeping, surely one of the most important contributions for safer working conditions. Modern mill construction of concrete and steel has been a boon to maintenance problems. Window area has been increased with more natural light and better ventilation. Good lighting is a definite ally of accident prevention. Many of the older mills with this still a problem may find great assistance in the new combination of modern electric lighting and scientific application of paint. Experiments have proved that even the dingiest corner with its lurking sinister shadows can be brightened like sunshine with paint. Machines painted in two-toned colors—(Continued on Page 42)



Good lighting, such as the fluorescent installations employed above, is a definite ally of accident prevention.



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## American Viscose Requests Price Rise for High-Tenacity

The American Viscose Corp., through its president, William C. Appleton, has filed a protest with the Office of Price Administration to a ceiling price of 43 cents a pound for 1,100 denier high-tenacity rayon tire cord yarn established by MPR-167. In filing the protest the company declared that "it seems almost beyond understanding that the U. S. Government should require a corporation to produce a certain product under threat of seizure of its plants, and then, through one of its other agencies, deny them not only a fair price for the product, but even a price by which they might recover operating costs."

The company seeks an increase in the ceiling price for the yarn produced at its plants at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Lewistown, Pa., which will reflect their total operating costs and a nominal operating profit. These two plants, the company asserts, were converted from production of fine textile yarns "at great cost, and only on the receipt of urgent directions from the War Production Board." Yarn so produced, it is declared, therefore in effect has never had a price ceiling established for it, although it is the same end product as the yarn produced at Front Royal, where equipment was especially designed to produce the heavier denier yarn.

For the 18-month period ending Dec. 1, 1945, the company estimates that total losses, costs and expenses will be \$2,500,000 at the Lewistown plant, and \$650,000 at Marcus Hook.

In denying the company's application for higher ceiling prices last August, the order on which the firm is making

its present protest, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles declared that the company's all-over profits before taxes compared favorably with the years 1936-39, and that its maximum price for the 1,100 denier yarn exceeded production costs, including amortization of plant conversion expense on the company's entire output of the yarn by approximately seven per cent. The company denies that Price Administrator Bowles' findings were correct.

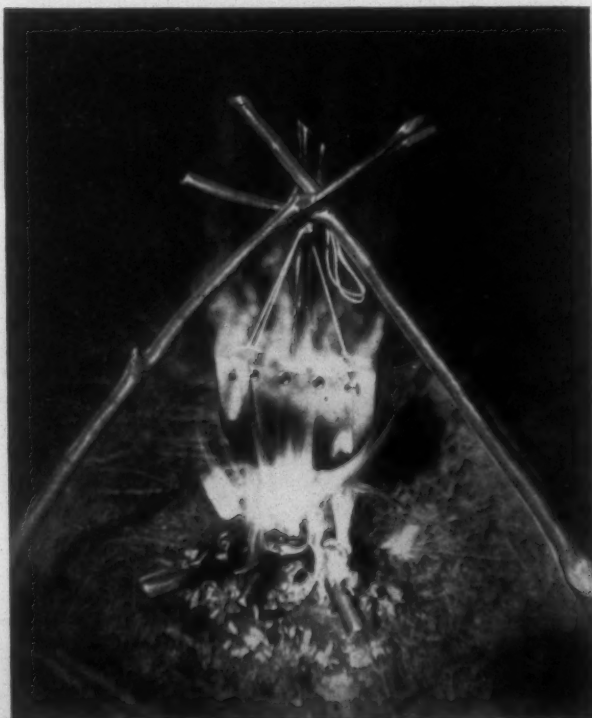
Almost coincident with the filing of the protest by the American Viscose Corp., WPB Chairman J. A. Krug informed a press conference that high policy circles have determined that an increase in new rayon producing facilities will be required to meet the expanded tire program and the stepped-up aircraft program. The extent of these new facilities has not yet been decided upon, Mr. Krug said, but it is certain that all existing rayon producing facilities which can be converted to high-tenacity production will be needed. This indicates a considerable reduction in the amount of rayon available to civilians during 1945.

Due to the shortage of high-tenacity rayon, some 57,700,000 pounds of cotton cord will have to be used for tires in January, February and March, the War Production Board announced Dec. 29. In making the announcement Chairman Krug pointed out that the use of cotton as a substitute cord in tires for small trucks, jeeps and passenger cars "runs head-on into the military demand for cotton duck for use in tentage and heavy canvas tarpaulins."

According to statistics of the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board, production of rayon filament fabrics dropped from 281,593,000 linear yards in the second quarter of 1944 to 255,133,000 linear yards in the third quarter. There were declines in all categories except in sheers and canton crepes. Production of spun rayon goods, the WPB revealed, showed an increase in the third quarter against the previous one in all groups except twills, serges and bedford cords, the total for all spun rayon being 36,901,000 yards against 34,952,000 yards.

American Viscose Corp. takes exception to recent statements that have been made predicting that the post-war prices for rayon will be far below current levels, saying that these predictions are without basis in fact and should be corrected to prevent misunderstanding. A basic error in the statements, the company points out, is to refer to "rayon" in general, without taking cognizance of the fact that there are two main types of rayon which vary widely in price per pound. These types are: (1) continuous filament rayon yarn, and (2) rayon staple. Continuous filament rayon yarn is made by the viscose, acetate and cuprammonium processes, while rayon staple is currently produced by the viscose and acetate processes.

Rayon yarn is produced and sold in continuous strands or filaments and goes into rayon fabrics. Rayon staple is produced and sold in short lengths, usually ranging from one to eight inches in length; these short fibers are made into "spun rayon" yarn and the yarn is made into "spun rayon" fabrics. Rayon yarn can be compared with natural silk, while rayon staple can be compared with the natural fibers such as cotton, wool, jute, flax and hemp. Rayon staple is lower in price per pound than rayon yarn, owing to the fact that the manufacturing process is simpler and consequently less costly.



The collapsible container pictured above, made of asbeston fabric impregnated with synthetic rubber, is carried by Army airmen and members of the medical corps for emergency use as a cooking utensil or for sterilizing operating instruments. This military item was developed by United States Rubber Co.



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NEWTON, N. C.—Employees of Newton Rayon Mills, Inc., have received a letter from Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. Navy commander-in-chief, commending them for their war production work during 1944.

CRAWFORDVILLE, VA.—Plans have been made for the enlargement of the Royal Mfg. Co. plant here. Improvements will include an additional wing to the building and modern equipment for the service department of the employees.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Full operation of the additions to the American Enka plant here is giving the company an added annual output of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of high-tenacity rayon for war purposes. The additional buildings were erected with floor space of 170,000 square feet, increasing the capacity of the plant by about 30 per cent.

RICHMOND, VA.—A fire in the picker room of Virginia State Penitentiary's textile mill recently caused damage of approximately \$1,500. The blaze was believed to have been caused by a bit of metal in a bale of cotton striking against the teeth of a picking machine, causing sparks.

SENECA, S. C.—A small new textile plant, to known as the Kimlin Wool & Worsted Co., will be established here early this year. Fred J. Came, former superintendent at Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C., has leased a grain elevator and will convert this into a plant to manufacture men's wear and women's dress material. Present plans call for the installation of 24 woolen and worsted looms early in February.

## Additions to the "E" Roll

Two more Southern textile mills have been designated recently as winners of the Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding war production, joining the many which have received a similar honor. The Good-year Clearwater Mills Plant No. Three at Atco, Ga., will receive the "E" pennant Jan. 9, and military officials have scheduled a presentation ceremony Jan. 20 for Rowan Cotton Mills at Salisbury, N. C.

Several other textile mills have been notified that their continued commendable war records have merited addition of stars to "E" flags. They are the seven South Carolina plants of Springs Cotton Mills, second star; and Atlanta (Ga.) Woolen Mills, initial star.

Second stars has been added to the pennants flown by the Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at Passaic, N. J., and Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia.

OLD FORT, N. C.—The Clearwater (S. C.) Mfg. Co., subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., has acquired a site of 96 acres here for a rayon dyeing and finishing plant. Construction will begin as soon as War Production Board approval is obtained on building material for the three units of the plant. On completion of the first unit about 300 workers will be employed, and when the third is finished approximately 700 will be employed. The United Leather Co. of New York operated a tannery at this location until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1931.

OPELIKA, ALA.—A \$325,000 addition to Opelika Mills has been approved by the War Production Board. The 50-year-old mill is producing cotton cloth, duck and herringbone twill for the Army, Navy and essential civilian use, and it is planned to boost the production from 375,000 yards weekly to 425,000 yards.

SENECA, S. C.—The Seneca Mill and mill village has been purchased by Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., from the Lonsdale Co. The mill will continue with its print cloth production under government contracts during the war, but A. H. Crossman, president of the Utica concern, said that after the war some of its local operations in the manufacture of sheets and pillow cases will be shifted from Utica to Seneca. The Seneca Mill employs about 600 persons, while the village consists of 350 houses. The Utica company has also purchased a tract at Gainesville, Ga.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Employees of the Proximity Mfg. Co. returned to work Jan. 1 to end a 11-day strike after workers, company officials and conciliators of the War Labor Board held a conference. Army officials estimated that the work stoppage resulted in the loss of 200,000 yards of duck, but employees and the management expressed willingness to work overtime to make up this loss. Weaving room operators inaugurated the strike, saying that a new plan of adding more looms to individual workers embodied the stretch-out principle. Herman Cone, president of the company, said in a statement that the new plan which was being tested gave each weaver more looms, but that there were less loom stops per loom. By this means, the president said, weavers would be available for looms which had been standing idle and bigger production would result. The workers returned to their jobs under the old system of loom operation. No disorders accompanied the work stoppage.

MT. HOLLY, N. C.—Employees of the American Yarn & Processing Co. and its affiliated companies are expected to derive many benefits from the funds of the Dickson Foundation, which has been established by R. S. Dickson, president of the company. Foundation funds will be built up over a period of years and will be used to assist youthful employees in pursuing textile studies, for textile research, to aid churches in which employees are interested, for charity, and for other purposes which company officials deem important.



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## A *Change* IN THE PICTURE

1941



*Too Little - Too Late*

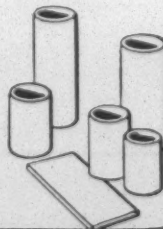
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Promotions, Resignations, Elections,  
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,  
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic  
and Associational Activity.

## PERSONAL NEWS

L. A. Starnes, formerly of Locke Cotton Mills Co. at Concord, N. C., is now superintendent of the Circle M Cotton Mills, Inc., Poulán, Ga.

Among recently elected directors of the National Association of Manufacturers are Fuller Callaway, Jr., president of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Norman Elsas, president, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Herbert E. Smith, president, United States Rubber Co., New York; Herman Cone, president, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; and J. L. Coker, president, Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

James J. Haddock has been named chief procurement specialist of the textile and cordage purchase branch, procurement division, at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Quartermaster Depot. Since graduating from the textile school at North Carolina State College in 1915, Mr. Haddock has had wide textile experience.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., Dec. 29, Comdr. Thurman Chatham, previously president of the company, was elected chairman of the board, and A. L. Butler was advanced from executive vice-president to president. W. R. Hartness, Jr., of Elkin was named treasurer, an office held heretofore by Mr. Chatham along with the presidency. The board chairmanship is a new office. Other officers chosen, most of them by re-election, are: T. J. Sheeche of New York, W. A. Neaves and J. W. L. Benson of Elkin, and Eleanor S. Taylor of Winston-Salem, N. C., vice-presidents; R. W. Harris, general superintendent; H. C. Graham, secretary; N. J. Blackwood, assistant treasurer; and Charles F. Dixon, assistant secretary.

**WITH THE GOVERNMENT**—L. Marshall Newell, who has been connected with the War Production Board in Washington for more than two years, has returned to Hopedale, Mass., as Northern representative for the Draper Corp. Mr. Newell went to Washington as chief of the weaving machinery section, textile, clothing and leather bureau, and was later promoted to chief of the textile machinery branch. . . . John Adrian, who has been with the WPB chemicals bureau for the past 18 months, has resumed former duties as special representative out of the New York office of Sylvania Industrial Corp. . . . E. R. Metcalf has been appointed director of the wool, cordage and textile machinery division in

WPB's textile, clothing and leather bureau.

. . . Gardner Hawkins, vice-president of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., New York, has taken over duties as price executive of the primary products branch in the Office of Price Administration's consumer goods price division.

F. D. Lockman, Jr., resigned last month as assistant superintendent of the Brandon Corp. plant at Woodruff, S. C., and has become assistant manager under D. L. Thomas at the Fort Mill, S. C., plants of Springs Cotton Mills.

William A. Karl, vice-president of Firestone Textiles and in charge of the textiles division of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., recently celebrated his 25th anniversary with the company.

Samuel E. Owens, Jr., is now assistant overseer of carding at Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills, instead of superintendent at St. Pauls (N. C.) Rayon Mills as stated in a previous issue. . . . R. T. LeGrand, Sr., not his son, has been elected president of Shelby (N. C.) Cotton Mills. He also retains his position as treasurer of the company.



Michael Schenck, ten-year-old son of John F. Schenck, Jr., general manager and vice-president of Cleveland Mill & Power Co. at Lawndale, N. C., has made his first contribution to the textile industry. His picture, as shown above, will be used as the trademark on every item produced at the plant. Young Michael represents the sixth generation of the Schenck family and bears the same name as the founder of the South's first cotton mill.

Recent changes in the supervisory staff of Huntsville, Ala., plant of the Merrimack Mfg. Co. include the elevation of Russell B. Gunn to superintendent, and Garland F. Whisonant to overseer of weaving.



**IN UNIFORM**—S. Sgt. Howard L. Thomas, left, with the technical department of American Aniline Products, Inc., at Charlotte before entering the Army in 1942, has returned to this country from the European

theatre of war wearing the Combat Infantryman's Medal, Purple Heart, Bronze Star and Silver Star. His outfit fought through the entire French campaign and into Germany, where Sergeant Thomas was wounded. He is now receiving treatment at Moore General Hospital, Swannanoa, N. C. . . . Lieut. (j.g.) Richard V. McPhail, formerly connected with textile plants at Concord and Gastonia, N. C., has been decorated with the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for the part his Coast Guard cutter took in saving 126 Allied soldiers from the English Channel during the early part of the invasion. . . . Wayland B. Pickard, Jr., son of the general superintendent of Nashua Mfg. Co., Cordova, Ala., received a severe leg wound in France and is now recovering at Olive General Hospital, Augusta, Ga. . . . Richard P. Roberts and Roscoe O. Roberts, Jr., sons of the superintendent of John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., are both stationed in India, the former with the Army Air Forces, the latter with Army Ground Forces. . . . Lieut. Gordon L. Edwards, son of J. O. Edwards of Gossett Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C., has been reported missing in action in Italy, where he was the pilot of a B-24 bomber. Another son, Cpl. Thomas Edwards, was last reported with the American garrison which held off the Germans in their attack on Bologne. . . . Lieut. Bernard D. Snow, who was an operating executive for several mills in the Southeast before entering the Army, suffered the loss of both legs while in action in Europe. He is now reported to be recovering at a hospital in England. A nephew of George B. Snow of Atlanta Brush Co., Lieutenant Snow was connected with Good-year Clearwater Mills at Rockmart, Ga., Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, Whittier Mills at Chattahoochee, Ga., Avondale Mills at Alexander City, Ala., and Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.



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Softeners ..... Shuttle Dressing  
"Twist-Setter" Machines

**SEYDEL-WOODLEY & CO.**  
TEXTILE CHEMICALS  
748 RICE STREET • ATLANTA, GA.



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Ordinary lubricants can't stand vibration and won't stay in card bearings. Metal-to-metal friction causes wear which destroys the close and accurate setting of Doffer and Top Flats.

NON-FLUID OIL helps cards produce a full day's output of clean, even sliver. Constant, dependable lubrication protects card bearings and preserves adjustments. Oil bills are much less—for NON-FLUID OIL outlasts oil 3 to 5 times.

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Southern Agent  
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TRADE MARK      REGISTERED  
**NON-FLUID OIL**  
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month*

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## STARCHES

★★★ **FOR ALL**

TEXTILE USES

★ QUALITY
★ UNIFORMITY
★ SERVICE

**CLINTON COMPANY**

CLINTON, IOWA

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business  
Papers, Inc.

Published Semi-Monthly

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Address: P. O. Box 133, Providence, R. I.

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### SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union	3.00
Single copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Failed to Reach \$700,000

Donations to the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., including Dec. 30, 1944, were \$675,585.17, which is somewhat, but not very much, short of the goal of \$700,000 which had been set.

We have no reports upon the Educational Foundation of Georgia or the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation, Inc., of South Carolina, but understand that both have fared very well and are in position to carry on extensive programs of textile education.

Considering the multitude of drives which have recently been inaugurated, we think that the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., has done very well. Textile mills have been besieged with requests for donations for every kind of organization from "Podunk College" to a new church for the "Sons and Daughters of I Will Arise" and many mill managers became so fed up with requests that they refused to give to any organization.

If, as 1945 progresses, textile mills find that they will have substantial profits, many will make donations to aid the program for improved textile education and some who have given the requested quota will make additional donations.

In the meantime, due to the decision of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., to give more support to textile research, and the employment as Director of Textile Research and Fabric Construction of one of the most outstanding textile research men in the world, their goal has been raised to \$850,000. Due to the present connection of the man with certain developments in Army fabrics, his name cannot be now announced.

The training of young men for textile research

and the research which will be done under the direction of the school of textiles should fully justify the additional expenditure and the raising of the goal.

W. J. (Nick) Carter and David Clark, who have been principally concerned with raising the funds, have not only paid their own traveling expenses and postage, but finding that up to Dec. 30 the corporation had expended about \$160 for postage and printing, each gave his personal check for half of the amount and therefore the books of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., now show no expense in connection with raising the \$675,585.17.

They wish to give credit for active and valuable assistance to Ralph Faison of the American Enka Corp., H. B. (Ike) Summerell of the North American Rayon Corp. and Nick Loughlin and Henry Stokes of the Celanese Corp.

These men, by presenting and explaining the proposition to knitting mills, added many thousands of dollars to the donations.

## Statements in Parallel Columns

On the next page we are placing in parallel columns the blast which Frank P. Graham made against Montgomery Ward & Co. on Dec. 18 and extracts from the reply which Montgomery Ward & Co. made through paid advertisements in a large list of newspapers.

Frank P. Graham's statement makes out a strong case against Montgomery Ward & Co. until it is laid beside a calm statement of facts by that company.

Neither Chairman Davis of the War Labor Board or member Frank P. Graham, who undertook to blast Montgomery Ward & Co., have undertaken to deny any assertion made in the answer.

Montgomery Ward & Co. says, and no member of the War Labor Board has attempted to deny their statement, that they were ready and willing to put into effect the minimum wage ordered by the War Labor Board and that no attempt whatever had to be made to prevent their employees from joining the union if they wished to join.

Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians openly defied the War Labor Board but Frank P. Graham issued no blast against him.

While Montgomery Ward & Co. are engaged to some extent in manufacturing and own subsidiaries which manufacture war materials, they are primarily in the business of selling goods to the public and we fail to see how any of the statements of Frank P. Graham about the effect, upon the war, of their refusal to obey the War Labor Board can be justified.

It appears to us that Mr. Graham's blast was an effort to muddy the water and arouse a public sentiment which would sustain him and the board in doing things which they knew they had no legal right to do.



## Divergent Statements on the Montgomery Ward Case

Frank P. Graham, member of the War Labor Board, issued a statement on Dec. 18, 1944, which said in part:

Montgomery Ward's defiance of the government, with its already epidemic possibilities for defiance by corporations and strikes by unions, again forces a patient and reluctant government to meet the issue in a most critical hour.

Montgomery Ward would have us return to a policy which would make paramount a disruptive conflict between capital and labor above the global conflict between the United Nations and the Axis powers.

The greatest threat to maximum production for the war is in the sorry imitation of the two main pattern makers of disunity, confusion and disruption by unrepresentative and irresponsible leaders in business and labor. The imitators can be a dangerous threat both to responsible American business enterprise, and to the responsible labor movement, and all their basic American values not only to the war but also to the freedom and democracy for which the war is fought. . . .

The American people in the midst of a war will back the umpire against the pattern makers of defiance and obstruction. The American people will back the war effort against the giants, who, in frustration, hate, and fear of the democratic trends of the age, would pull the two pillars of the temple of freedom and production. . . .

Under the terms of the national no-strike, no-lockout policy there is no justification for any corporate defiance of the war policies of the nation, and there is no justification for any strike in time of war. The national no-strike, no-lockout policy requires, in equity, the acceptance of the decisions of the War Labor Board. No corporation or union can be allowed to defy the board, to undermine the foundation of the no-strike, no-lockout pledge and to provide justification for any strike or lockout whatsoever. . . .

Montgomery Ward cannot establish the sovereignty of the corporation over the nation in the midst of a war for the security of corporations, unions and all our free institutions.

Montgomery Ward in this most crucial hour is defying the government of the United States. While General Eisenhower is calling for more production, Montgomery Ward is blasting at the foundations of maximum production. The maintenance of (union) membership provision, in addition to the sub-standard wages, in issue in these cases, is vital to the production and the battle front.

Montgomery Ward & Co., in a statement issued through paid advertisements, said:

Ward's has violated no law, nor denied to any union a privilege to which it is legally entitled. All employees at Ward's are free to join or not to join a union, as they wish. Ward's fully recognizes this privilege and has assured all employees that their opportunity with the company will be the same whether they are union members or not.

The board knows very well that Ward's has offered to adopt the minimum wage rates recommended by the board. The board knows very well that Ward's policy is to pay wages as high as or higher than those paid by other employers in the community for similar employment.

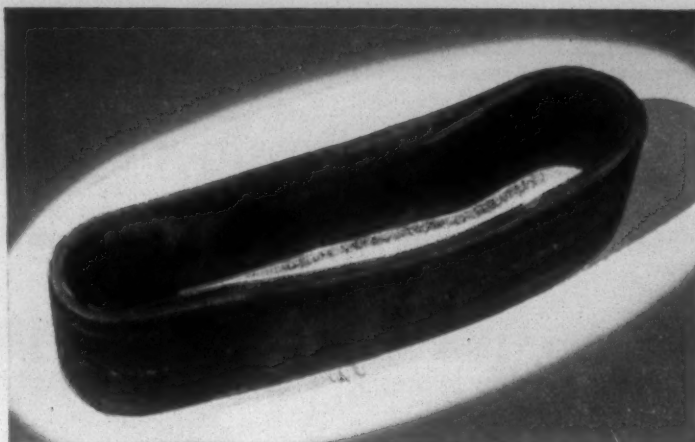
The board knows very well that the real issue arises from its attempt to impose upon Ward's a closed shop in the form of maintenance of membership, together with the check-off of union dues from wages. Ward's has refused to agree to any form of closed shop, or compulsory union membership, because the closed shop violates the American principles of liberty and freedom.

The board knows very well that its orders cannot be legally enforced by punishments. Congress, which is the sole law-making authority under our constitution, omitted from the War Labor Disputes Act all provisions which would have given board orders the force of law. Congress included in the original draft of the law a section which would have made board orders enforceable in the courts. Congress later removed this provision upon the written request of Mr. Davis, who asked that board orders be left as "mere declarations" which no one could be compelled to accept. Mr. Davis' express reason for his request was that that board would then not be "subject to court review of its decisions."

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has held, at the request of the Attorney General acting as counsel for the board; that orders of the War Labor Board are merely "advice" which no one has any legal duty to obey. The court held that anyone who refuses to comply with orders of the War Labor Board is not defying a command of the government and that, since the orders are merely advisory, no government official has the right to impose punishments on those who do not comply. The Supreme Court has refused to alter this decision.

The President of the United States knew this when he recently explained to Mr. Pretrillo of the American Federation of Musicians why that union could not be compelled to obey a board order.

# 42 Months ON The Loom

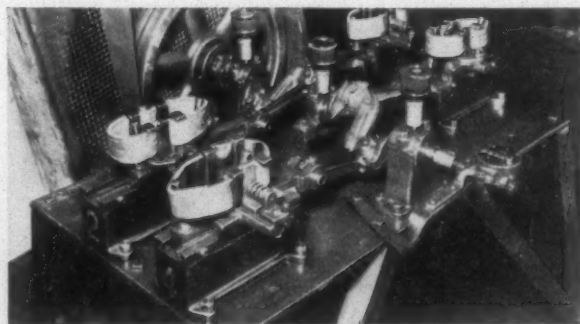


This Graton & Knight "Two-Fold" Check Strap of "Hairitan" leather operated in a mill three shifts a day for 14 months—the equivalent of better than 42 months' normal service, considering it had no periods of "relaxation" between shifts.

## TYPICAL ORANGE LINE PERFORMANCE



Records like this demonstrate the high tensile strength (averaging 6000 lbs.) and resiliency of Graton & Knight's "Hairitan" leather — acknowledged at least the equal of any "European-type" hair-on leather. The unique "Two-Fold" construction permits the strap to adapt its contour to the angle of the picker stick at the point of maximum impact.



Torture tests assure top performance for ORANGE LINE loom products. Here check straps taken at random from stock are tested by a special machine which concentrates many months of service into a short period. The "picker stick" strikes the strap four times as often and with far greater force than the fastest loom.

### THE ORANGE LINE

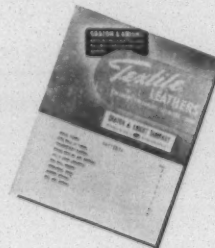
#### ONE QUALITY CONTROL FROM HIDE TO LOOM

"Hairitan" products, identified by orange color on the flesh side, are manufactured, from green hide to finished product, under one roof, under a single control of quality, by the world's largest manufacturer of industrial leather goods.

PICKMASTER PICKERS with the famous "Life Saver" Hole . . . BLOCK PICKERS extra-resilient, cemented under pressure . . . "TWO-FOLD" CHECK STRAPS straight or endless . . . JACK & FLAT HARNESS STRAPS for heavy-duty work . . . ROUND HARNESS & DOBBY STRAPS center-stock "Hairitan" . . . LUG STRAPS 4 or 5 ply, folded, stitched; 2 or 3 ply, cemented . . . LUG HOLD-UP STRAPS . . . BUMPER OR SPINDLE STRAPS 1 or 2 ply.

Graton & Knight also manufacture oak-tanned pickers, lug straps, bunters, box plate and binder leathers . . . "Research" rub roll aprons . . . G&K condenser tapes . . . G&K comber and gill box aprons . . . "Research" leather belting.

Give your loom fixers a chance to improve their records. Send for a valuable catalog on G&K textile leathers and let them check each product, each advantage. Also have your name placed on a list to receive our informative literature on textile leathers. Address 328 Franklin St., Graton & Knight Company, Worcester 4, Mass.



## ORANGE LINE LOOM LEATHERS

Supplied by the leading distributors to the textile industry . . . look under Graton & Knight in "Belting" section of Classified Telephone Directory or THOMAS' REGISTER. See complete catalog in TEXTILE WORLD YEAR BOOK.



# MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

## Oil for Them that Spin and Toil

(From December, 1944, ESSO OILWAYS)

**N**EARLY 35,000,000 spindles in our vast textile industry are spinning the yarns of victory. This year trillions of miles of yarns—cotton, woolen, worsted, rayon, nylon—will spend the dizzy part of their lives winding on and off spindles that revolve at speeds as high as 12,000 r.p.m. And the spindles carry heavier packages—more yarn—than ever before. These hurried and burdensome lives, as a means of increasing production and lowering cost, might spell frequent spindle trouble if it were not for the oils that help the spindles spin and toil "at ease."

To keep up the war pace, spindle oils must be better than those used in peacetime, even though the tendency then was to increase speeds and produce larger packages. The war demands have aggravated these conditions. Spindle oils must stay on the job protecting spindles, their bearings and their bolsters against wear that necessitates spindle stoppage for replacement and repair. Every foot of yarn and every yard of cloth must come off the production line on schedule so that manufacturers of hundreds of textile products for our armed forces can make deliveries on time.

The three principal functions of spindle oils are to damp spindle vibration, keep power consumption at a minimum and minimize bolster and spindle blade wear. Vibration may be caused by unbalanced packages; increased spindle and bolster clearances resulting from wear, poor tape splices, incorrect tape tension and loose tape-tension pulleys. These conditions are more likely to exist today because of wartime labor shortages and lack of proper attention to maintenance. If vibration is not damped by the oil, power losses and wear are increased and oil consumption increases.

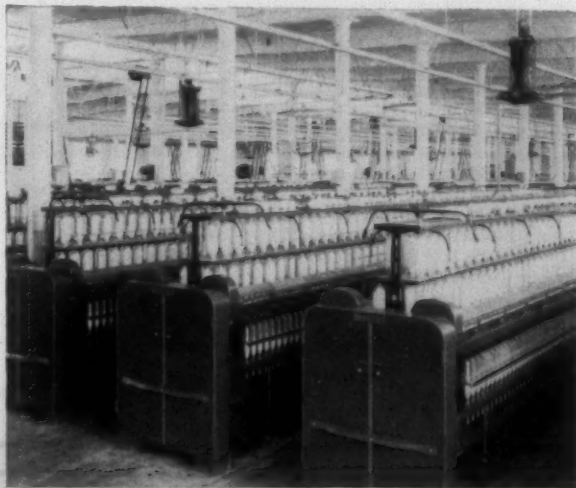
While performing these functions, spindle oils should not produce fog or mist. Not only are these an indication of oil loss but the oil fog deposits on the spindle rail where it picks up fly. This usually causes yarn to become specked. Spindle oils also should inhibit corrosion and pitting of spindle and bolster. These frequently result from the moist atmosphere of spinning rooms.

Spindle oils for many mills should also have exceptionally high film strength to withstand the occasional shock loads under which they are forced to operate. Low film strength means excessive wear. The oils must not oxidize, thicken, gum or sludge excessively, for if they do, not only will more power be needed to spin the spindles, but what is more important, bolsters will require frequent cleaning. This means shutdowns so that men can remove solid matter

from the bolsters. Spindle oils also must not contain light fractions which vaporize rapidly. Another way of putting it is to say that spindle oils must have high flash points or they can't keep up the pace. A low flash point nearly always means excessive consumption, and, of course, only the volatile portions evaporate, leaving thickened oil in the bolsters. And that, as every mill man knows, causes increased power consumption and frequent dismantling of the spindles to clean the bolsters.

There is the matter of correct viscosity for the speed of spindle operation. Correct viscosity is important because bearing clearances in spindles must be small to eliminate wobble and an oil must be chosen which will effectively lubricate the bearings and maintain its viscosity under operating conditions. A thin film of oil circulates within the spindle base. Air reaches the oil and, as a result, the oil may oxidize and eventually cause gum and other deposits to form. These deposits interfere with oil circulation and permit metal-to-metal contact, consequent wear and a tendency in the spindle to vibrate.

Color, likewise, is important in spindle oils. Extremely light colored oil, even if it does get on the yarn, will not discolor it enough to require removal, another time-killer which delays production. If removal is necessary, the oils should come out of yarn or cloth easily.



Correct lubrication is a prime necessity in spinning, and choice of oil depends on package size, speed and condition of frame.

# Classified Department

## Southern Standard Mill Supply Co.

NEW, REBUILT and USED TEXTILE MACHINERY and SUPPLIES


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Charlotte, N. C.  
Phone 3-8841

1064-90 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I.

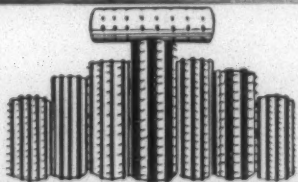
N. Y. Office: 1022 Empire State Bldg.

## C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY Textile Machinery and Supplies

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA  
"Textile Center of the South"



WE BUILD  
TEXTILE  
APRONS



TEXTILE  
MACHINERY  
and SUPPLIES

**TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY COMPANY**  
BOX 1694

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PHONE 3-9831

### FOR SALE

Complete Spinning Unit as Follows:

- 2—Blending Feeders.
- 1—Bale Breaker.
- 1—Whitin Downstroke Cleaner with Cage Section.
- 1—3-Beater Kitson 40" Single Process Picker with Hopper.
- 24—40" Cards, 12" Coilers.
- 20—Deliveries of Whitin Drawing, 12" Coilers.
- 2—12x6 Saco & Pettie Slubbers, 72 Spindles each.
- 2—10x5 Saco-Pettie Slubbers, 120 Spindles each.
- 10—Dobson Barlowe 8x3½ Speeders, 160 Spindles each, used for making 4's yarn.
- 8—Frames of Mason Spinning, 3¼" gauge, 2¼" ring, 252 Spindles per frame. Ideal for making 8's yarn.
- 2—6" gauge Spoolers for 5x7 Spools, 100 Spindles each.
- 1—No. 30 Foster Winder, 100 Spindles, cones and tubes.
- 2—Draper Twisters, 4½" ring, 5½" gauge, 108 Spindles each.
- 2—H & B Twisters, 4½" ring, 5½" gauge, 120 Spindles each.
- 1—10x5 Fly Twister with an 8-ply Creel.

Humidifiers—Motors—Shafting—Belting and Shop Equipment.

All above machinery is now in operation and we can make prompt delivery. You do not have to buy any real estate but can rent building in which machinery is now in, very cheap. This plant is located in North Carolina. If interested contact us immediately.

Phone 3-9831

## TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY CO.

P. O. Box No. 1245

Charlotte, N. C.

## Specialists



We make and sell  
only the best in  
Leather Belting, Mill  
Strapping and Loop  
Pickers. Agents for  
the famous Dayton  
Pickers and Specialties.

## GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY

Manufacturers of Leather Belting  
Phone 2218 (Day) 3916 (Nite)

I WANT a superintendent's job with small yarn mill. Employed at present as superintendent of a large mill. Would appreciate any inquiry. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address "Box 401," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent small carded yarn mill located in North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia. 18 years experience carding, spinning, twisting, single and ply, coarse and fine counts; and winding. No experience on colored stock. 10 years as general overseer of carding and spinning; 3 years as assistant superintendent; at present employed but desire to make a change. Address "Box K-21," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent; now assistant superintendent of yarn mills, but can handle weaving and would like to make change; would like to have superintendent's job of average size small mill, or would like to have assistant superintendent's job in any size mill; 38 years of age and can furnish best of references. Address "E-26," care Textile Bulletin.

SEEKING SALES CONNECTION—Practical mill man; former plant manager of large Southern mill; some sales experience. N. C. State textile graduate; age 45; married. Desire sales connection with machinery or supply manufacturer. Salary or commission. A-1 references. Apply "C. S. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

SALESMAN AVAILABLE—Desire connection with reliable concern. 12 years calling on all types of manufacturers in the Carolinas, including textile plants. Age 40; married; now employed. P. O. Box 1737, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Brownell Twisting or Spinning. Experienced. Large family. Address "Brownell Twisting," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED with some large textile concern which has no system at all in their supply room, to put it on a modern method, with the intention of becoming supply room manager or assistant purchasing agent. 18 years' experience. Can furnish references. Write "E. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

### DETECTIVES

Furnished for undercover or open investigations to Industrial Plants, Attorneys, Banks and Individuals. Male and female operatives. Per diem basis only. "Our best advertisement is a job well done." References: Any Lynchburg bank or City official. Phone or write Cundiff's Detectives, Inc., Lynchburg, Va. No branch offices and no solicitors.

### PAUL B. EATON Patent Attorney

1208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
Former Member Examining Corps  
U. S. Patent Office



## WANTED

New England Mill Supply Company, with large potential market, would like to contact Southern manufacturer as exclusive representative in New England on the following items:

Shuttles  
Harness Frames  
Heddles  
Reeds (Metal and Pitch Band)  
Vulcanized Fibre Cans and Trucks  
Shuttle Fur  
Spinning Tapes  
Cotton Rope and Banding  
and other textile mill specialties.

Reply to Advertiser "No. J-71,"  
care Textile Bulletin.

## WANTED

### TIME STUDY MAN

With experience and college training preferred for nationally known textile firm. Good post-war possibilities and few reconversion problems. This is a permanent position with well established company. Give age, draft status, together with complete outline of experience and salary expected. All replies confidential.

Write "F-29,"  
care Textile Bulletin.

**WANTED—Cotton Mill Superintendent**  
for 65,000-spindle Print Cloth Mills, making 30s and 40s yarns. Applicant to be good manager of help, and who knows the mill business in all departments, and who has the ability to operate successfully such a mill with the quality and quantity production, and who also has had some experience in changing over such a mill to spin and weave Rayon Yarns. State in application your qualifications, experience, age and salary expected, all of which will be considered confidential. Address your reply to "XYZ," care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

**39-YEAR-OLD SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN**  
wishes to make desirable connection with a reputable company that needs a man familiar with every phase of grey goods manufacturing, and carding of synthetic blends. Have worked in every department of textile plant, and had successful selling experience for past eight years, also know textile costs and office management. Interested strictly in sales or sales management. An interview can be arranged if you want a high type man to handle southern sales or as sales representative. Pleasantly known to practically all southern textile executives.

Write "V-24,"  
care Textile Bulletin.

## WANTED

Position as accountant. Have had several years in textile accounting and am now secretary of a cotton mill. Have completed a course of accounting training. Good references.

Write "E-M," care Textile Bulletin.

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**WANTED:** Overseer and Shift Foreman, Twisting and Weaving Departments. Rayon Tire Cord Plant, Located in the South. Good opportunity for Capable men.

Address "J-D," care Textile Bulletin

**Wanted:** Draper loom fixers and a tying in machine operator by Georgia mill.

Address "JK," Care Textile Bulletin

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320 BROADWAY  
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### WELLINGTON SEARS CO.

65 WORTH STREET NEW YORK

REPRESENTING 18 MILLS—MERCHANDISING 25,000 FABRICS

Industrial Fabrics — Garment Fabrics  
Towels and Toweling — Drapery and Upholstery  
Fine Cottons — Rayon

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### ISELIN-JEFFERSON COMPANY

90 WORTH ST. NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

#### *Selling Agents*

Extensive connections in foreign markets as well  
as offices in principal cities in the United States

## Cotton Goods Market

The Worth Street market closed out 1944 with about the same degree of activity that was in evidence throughout the year. Anxiety over expected changes in M-317 has caused mills to delay formulating plans for selling in the first quarter of this year.

As a means of making more towels available for both military and civilian needs, the War Production Board has issued up size specifications under which Turkish or terry woven towels or toweling shall be made after Jan. 22, 1945. This action was taken by issuance of Direction Three to Limitation Order L-99.

Under the direction, no manufacturer, regardless of rated orders, may make any Turkish or terry woven toweling containing more than 32 picks per inch on the loom, borders excepted, or towels in lengths greater than 40 inches finished bath size or 26 inches finished guest size; or having a weight in excess of 5.45 pounds per dozen in 20 by 40-inch size or proportionate weights in other sizes (with five per cent plus tolerance); or having a hem more than three-eighths of an inch in width. Exemption, however, is made for Turkish or terry woven toweling made on jacquard or towels made from such toweling.

Diaper cloth was produced last year at the rate of 34 yards per infant, as compared with 24 yards per infant in 1939, WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements announced last month. A 93 per cent increase in total yardage balanced against a 31 per cent population increase in the age range up to two years allows about 40 per cent more diaper material for each child, OCR pointed out. However, officials said that the almost doubled diaper production has not been enough to maintain normal stocks in retail stores and so make shopping easy.

The Office of Price Administration has clarified the description of and corrected the prices for certain fabrics listed in the recent pricing action covering fine cotton goods. That action established interim ceiling prices for fine cotton goods, and the revision is Amendment 18 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 11.

Exporters of finished piece goods have been granted an additional two months, expiring March 2, 1945, to make delivery to ocean carriers in performance of existing contracts at present ceilings, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

WPB has amended General Imports Order M-63 and removed several materials from Lists II and III of the order. Import controls on these materials are no longer necessary, WPB said. Materials removed from List II include the following cotton yarns and fabrics: airplane cloth, balloon fabric and English spun combed cotton yarn.

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# Cotton Yarns Market

Once the freeze on the use and sale of carded cotton sale yarn and roving, in counts of 20s or coarser, goes into effect, manufacturers of upholstery materials will have to end production for civilians within 30 days, according to spokesmen for the industry in the Philadelphia sales yarn market. Their inventories are very low and what yarns they have on hand, principally colored and in the warp, are not suitable for making duck.

Some view the freeze as a move to force their manpower into war work. If this is the case, the War Production Board will not be attaining its objective, because about 75 per cent of the workers in these plants are too old for shipyards and the like. They average, it is said, about 60 years, with some over 70 and loom fixers as old as 75 and still active.

Some do not believe the duck program needs all the yarns being frozen, wondering if it will be channeled off into other products.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 120.6 per cent of capacity. Based on an activity of 80 hours a week, November activity compares with 117.4 in October last year, and 125.3 in November, 1943.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 9,706,627,504 or an average of 420 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,486,971,017 and 410 for October last year, and 10,179,441,061 and 436 for November, 1943.

Active spindle hours for November included: in cotton-growing states, 8,146,416,895, or an average of 462 hours per spindle in place; and in the New-England states, 1,404,944,971, and 286. Active spindle hours and the average per spindle in place, for November, by states, follow: Alabama, 805,620,602 and 446; Connecticut, 115,277,778 and 237; Georgia, 1,435,577,573 and 466; Maine, 176,184,643 and 293; Massachusetts, 796,085,072 and 297; Mississippi, 65,099,451 and 491; New Hampshire, 96,496,757 and 350; New York, 71,319,218 and 266; North Carolina, 2,604,008,912 and 456; Rhode Island, 207,292,721 and 251; South Carolina, 2,592,914,586 and 487; Tennessee, 246,908,013 and 457; Texas, 84,628,313 and 354; Virginia, 249,559,474 and 406; all other states, 159,654,391 and 296.

Cotton yarn sale houses have started the new year without expectation that production would show any decided increase during the first month and with no outlook for a loosening up of the market for months to come.

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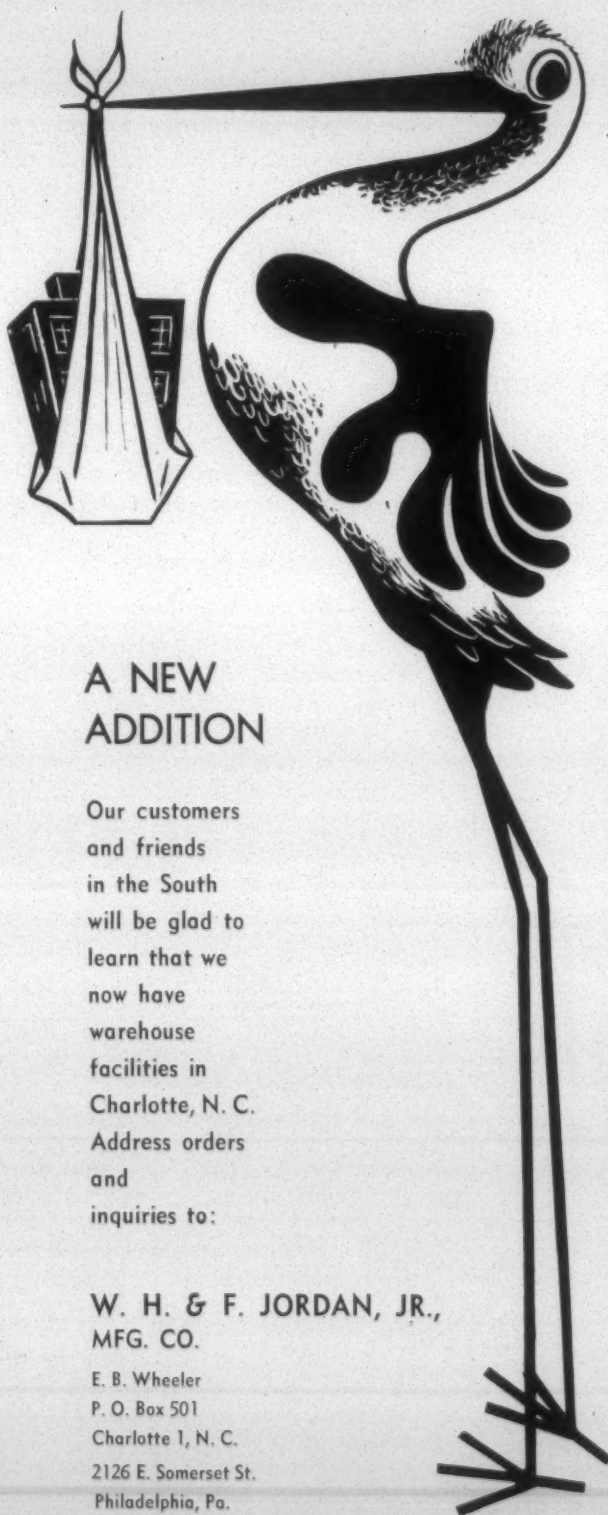
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## S.T.A. Board Meets Jan. 20

A meeting of the Southern Textile Association board of governors has been scheduled at Charlotte the morning of Jan. 20. This semi-annual session will take up several matters, although the most important objective is the scheduling of various divisional meetings this spring. The meeting Jan. 20 will begin at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Charlotte, with this session to be followed by a luncheon.

## Another Picker Stick Crisis Looms

Refusal of wood sawyers who provide manufacturers with hickory picker stick blanks to furnish the blanks under existing Office of Price Administration ceilings is posing a crisis for the textile industry, just as a similar situation did in January, 1943. Members of the Picker Stick Manufacturers Association have revealed that stocks of lumber in their warehouses are insufficient to last far into 1945.

For the past month, members of the association state, sawyers have ceased taking orders or making deliveries at the OPA ceiling of \$200 a thousand feet, which was established in March of 1943, due to the fact that the sawyers are receiving \$250 a thousand feet for stock of similar dimension from governmental agencies, and in some instances a premium is added for selected quality. W. Irving Bullard, chairman of the board of directors of the P. S. M. A., and president of the E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., and Danielson, Conn., conferred recently with officials of the OPA and WPB in Washington. Upon the suggestion of these officials, Mr. Bullard has sent letters to mill owners asking that every weaving mill in the country communicate immediately with OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, stating monthly requirements of picker sticks, how long the present stock will last, outstanding unfilled orders for picker sticks, and anticipated percentage of fabric production that will be used for war purposes in the first six months of 1945.

## OBITUARY

**Barron Warwick, Sr.**, 65, engineer at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Marietta, Ga., was killed Dec. 14 when struck by an automobile on the highway in front of his home. He was alighting from another car at the time. Survivors include his wife, two sons and a brother.

**G. A. Gatlin**, former night superintendent at the Dallas plant of the Texas Textile Mills, died Dec. 15 at his home in Thomaston, Ga. He left the Dallas plant about a year ago because of poor health.

**Dr. Henry Dreyfus**, 62, chairman and managing director of British Celanese, Ltd., died Dec. 31 in London. He was a brother of Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president of the Celanese Corp. of America, and was vice-president of the latter concern.

**Thomas J. Bagwell**, 71, superintendent of the Henrietta (N. C.) Cotton Mills since 1929, died Dec. 25 after a long illness. A native of Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. Bagwell had been connected with the textile industry for 50 years.

**James Russell**, 30, overseer of spinning at the Mutual Mill of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., died from wounds received at shooting affray Dec. 24 near the mill office.

**George Whitman Smith**, 46, assistant to the plant manager of the Springs Cotton Mills, Fort Mill, S. C., died Oct. 9. A graduate of The Citadel, he had been a teacher before he entered the textile industry. He is survived by his widow and one sister.

**Dennie V. Vaughn**, 59, retired, for 22 years master mechanic at Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., died Jan. 1. He is survived by his wife, one son, and two sisters.

## CLASSIFIED—Continued from Page 31

### MANAGER AVAILABLE

Thoroughly experienced all phases cotton yarn mill from buying cotton to selling product. Also had years of experience on colored and novelty yarns. At present employed but have reason for considering change.

Write "Manager," care Textile Bulletin.

### DYER and DYE TESTER—EXPERIENCED

Ohio Producer of dyestuffs requires immediately an experienced man familiar with the latest technique of dyeing all types of fibres used in textile industry. Applicants should give complete information, including past experience and training, salary desired in first letter.

Write "Box 16," care Textile Bulletin.

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Have available 25 spinning frames, 5,000 spindles, old style Whittin, but in good running condition; now running. Would like to have the backing of some person or firm who has the other equipment to operate a small yarn mill, or who would finance a small yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in management.

Write "Spinning," care Textile Bulletin.

### WANTED—MANAGER

For Cotton Mill making colored yarn fabrics, suitings, coverts, tickings, denims, sales yarns. Must have knowledge of mill, office, fabric development, sales and be capable of assuming many responsibilities. Location deep South.

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Write "Box K-6," care Textile Bulletin.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN WANT ADS



## QMC Booklet Advises Precaution in Handling Chemically-Treated Fabrics

(Continued from Page 15) — originally dyed, then is treated with a mildewproofing agent, and, finally, a water repellent. Webbing, rope, leather, paper and even wooden tent pins are all rendered resistant to fungal spores and threads which, although microscopically tiny, are giants of destruction.

Before the Army awards a contract for any equipment, the materials to be used are tested and must be approved by the Office of the Surgeon General. Two hundred volunteers, sweating in laboratory-made jungle climate, wear, use or handle the materials to be tested for days, to find if the chemicals used in waterproofing and mildewproofing have any tendency to produce irritation to the skin under tropical conditions. When the Office of the Surgeon General says there is no danger, that is the green light to the Quartermaster Corps, and production begins.

Army materials pass through the hands of thousands of workers before they get to the soldiers. Even though these materials have been approved by the Surgeon General, occasional skin irritations may crop up among the workers. This may not necessarily be due to the chemical treatment of the materials, but may be caused by food or some external cause entirely foreign to the worker's job. This may be easily checked by transferring the worker to another job. If the condition continues, it is an indication that it was not caused by contact with the materials with which he worked.

Oftentimes, irritations of the skin, nose or throat, experienced by entire groups in a factory, are not caused by con-

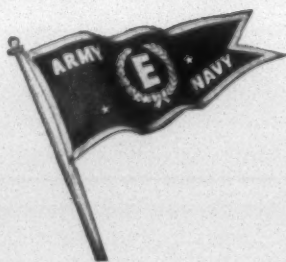
tact with materials, but by conditions in which they work. Such conditions often give rise to losses in man hours and the subsequent failures in production. To prevent this is the purpose of the pamphlet now being distributed by the Office of the Quartermaster General. Approaching the problem on the basis of the "ounce of prevention," the Quartermaster Corps pamphlet sets forth a number of precautionary ways by which most hazards can be avoided.

Most plants are meticulous about keeping their premises strictly in accordance with the requirements of health and labor departments, but, even in the best regulated plants, toxic conditions may exist unseen until the effects become evident among the employees. In such cases, the plant involved may send a request to the Quartermaster Procuring Depot, to which they are under contract, for a medical officer to survey the manufacturing operation where the hazard seems to exist. This, of course, should be done only with the knowledge and approval of the local health authorities.

## Textile Export Allocation Announced

The Foreign Economic Administration has notified exporters that a probable allocation of approximately 20,000,000 linear yards of certain cotton textiles is anticipated for the first six months of 1945 for certain Middle East areas. Announcement of this probable allocation is made to assist exporters in soliciting orders in the Middle East area, but does not represent any commitment on the part of the FEA as the allocation may be subject to change without notice, the agency said. At present the allocation will cover shipments to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Tripolitania.

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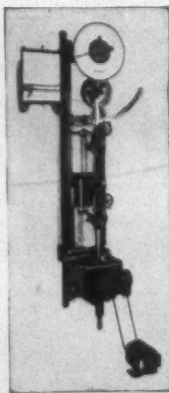
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## Legal Decisions During 1944 of Interest To the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 13)—unitary result; a system for doing something; things having an immoral object; things operated by "mechanical skill," and which do not require "inventive ability" to perfect; all devices that are inoperative and impractical; all devices that are not new and useful; and all other things which have been described in any publication, or patented in this or any other country.

Moreover, any prior patent or use of the invention in a foreign country invalidates a patent. For example, in *In re Kaase*, 140 Fed. (2d) 1016, reported April, 1944, it was shown that an inventor filed an application patent on a process for treating textile material which comprises impregnating the material with a compound having the formula  $R-N=C=O$  where R is an aliphatic radical containing at least ten carbon atoms and O stands for a member of a group consisting of O and S, and heating the impregnated material to render the same water-repellent. The higher court refused to allow the patent because of evidence that a prior British patent disclosed a similar invention.

Another common source of litigation arises when an employee obtains a patent and his employer claims ownership of it. It is well established law if an employee invents a device on his employer's time the employer is sole owner of the patent. For example, in *National Development Co. vs. Gray*, 55 N. E. (2d) 783, reported July, 1944, it was shown that a company sued a former employee named Lawson to get ownership of a patent he had obtained. During the trial the company proved these facts: Lawson had been employed by the company as a draftsman on an experimental machine. Lawson, while in the company's employment, prepared a drawing at his home showing a machine. This drawing was dated May 21, 1937, and served as a basis of for the construction of a patented machine and the issuance of the patent. Lawson left the company's employment Aug. 28, 1937. It is interesting to observe that the higher court held that the company was the legal owner of the patent and ordered Lawson to assign the patent to it.

An employee who assists part or full time in manufacturing, processing or handling interstate commerce goods is entitled to wages specified by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

For example, in *Orange vs. Tuggle*, 27 S. E. (2d) 769, it was shown that an employee was employed to assist in unloading trucks at the employer's plant. The trucks contained merchandise transported from other states. He sued to recover back wages under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The higher court held in favor of the employee, and said: "The unloading at destination of an interstate shipment is work in interstate transportation, whether done by the carrier or another."

Another court held that if an employee works part time in interstate commerce the employer must pay him Federal wages for full time. When deciding whether an employee is entitled to payments of wages specified by the Fair Labor Standards Act, the important consideration is: Do the acts performed by the employee, not the employer's business, relate to interstate commerce business?

Modern higher courts consistently hold that when, in consequence of an accident, an employee suffers total and permanent disability, and the statutory award is made there-



for, this automatically excludes any further allowance. For example, in *Montgomery vs. York Mills, Inc.*, 30 S. E. (2d) 68, reported July, 1944, the question presented the court was: May an award for serious bodily disfigurement be made under the South Carolina Workmen's Compensation Act where the injured employee is totally and permanently disabled by reason of complete paralysis below the waist, and is being compensated for total disability?

In this case an employee was permanently and totally disabled and he had received from the Industrial Commission for hospital, medical, physicians, nurses and other expenses, the sum of \$7,804.21 and since Feb. 1, 1944, it has been paying additional expenses of approximately \$475 per month. In holding the employee not entitled to receive additional compensation for loss of hands, feet, or other disfigurement the higher court said: "In this light, bodily disfigurement is no different in legal contemplation from such matters as pain, humiliation, etc. While there are elements of recovery at common law, they have no place in the schedule of compensation provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act. . . . For to add an award for bodily disfigurement would be to go beyond the whole scheme of our Workmen's Compensation legislation."

Recently, a higher Federal court laid down a rule for making marginal computations. For example, in *Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue*, 141 Fed. (2d) 195, reported May, 1944, it was shown that a textile corporation spun yarn from cotton which it purchased, and also bought yarn which it co-mingled with its own yarn by further processing into cloth and garments. The legal tax question presented the company was: how can a textile mill corporation make marginal computations under Section 501 (e) (2) to determine the extent to which it shifted to others processing taxes imposed but not paid.

It is interesting to observe that the higher court held that the "selling price" of articles, with respect to which a tax was imposed, should include the entire amount for which the garments, including waste materials, were sold, without deduction for bad debts. Moreover "cost of the materials" should include the amount paid for the yarn purchased and should exclude losses sustained from dealings in "cotton futures."

Modern courts consistently hold it is the duty of customs collector to carry into effect the instruction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The only review decisions that can come before the courts is whether such instruction was in conformity with the United States statute. For illustration, in *United States vs. Barr*, 143 Fed. (2d) 132, reported July, 1944, it was shown that a corporation imported a shipment of woolen fabrics from England to the United States at the port of New York. The merchandise was invoiced in pounds sterling. The consumption entry shows a conversion of the pounds sterling to United States dollars at the rate of "4.035 official" per pound. The corporation objected to the rate of 4.035 and protested that the collector should have converted at the "free" rate of exchange on the date of exportation.

However, since it was shown that on the day the goods were received in the United States the Secretary of the Treasury had issued a table showing this rate, the higher court upheld its validity. This higher court said: "We are of opinion that Section 522(c), contemplates the finding of a single buying rate of exchange."

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### Three-Phase Emulsions for Printing, Dyeing Patented By Aridye

A new type of pigmented emulsion for use in printing and dyeing textiles is covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,364,692, granted Dec. 12 to Norman S. Cassel, vice-president and technical director of Aridye Corp., and assigned to the Fair Lawn, N. J., company. The patent also covers the method for producing this type of emulsion. The new type of emulsion is known as a three-phase emulsion and is said by the inventor to employ a novel physical structure that offers distinct advantages in printing and dyeing with pigments. Emulsions previously known to textile chemists consisted of two phases—an aqueous phase and an oil or lacquer phase. The three-phase emulsion consists of one continuous phase and two dispersed immiscible phases.

The original Aridye patents covered emulsions of water in pigmented lacquer, and the application of these for coloring textiles. Later it was discovered in the Aridye Laboratories that the best results could be obtained if the pigment were first dispersed in a concentrated resin solution, and then dispersed in the continuous lacquer phase. This resulted in a three-phase emulsion: (1) a continuous phase consisting of an unpigmented low-solids-content lacquer, (2) one dispersed phase consisting of an aqueous fluid, and (3) a second dispersed phase consisting of a concentrated pigmented resin-solvent aggregate. The low-solids-content lacquer consists essentially of a binding agent and an organic solvent. Preferably, the binder should be one which is originally soluble in an ordinary organic solvent, and which can be converted into an insoluble state after heating. One suitable type of resin solution mentioned in the patent is an alkyd resin dissolved in petroleum solvent. The aqueous fluid usually is water.

Another type of three-phase emulsion covered by the patent is one consisting of an outer continuous aqueous phase and two dispersed organic phases. After the application for this patent had been made, Aridye Corp. decided that rather than withhold the development from the market

until the patent issued, it would include in its licenses granted to textile finishers the right to use this new type of emulsion. This was done, and pigment colors suitable for application in three-phase emulsions were marketed.

Introduction of the three-phase emulsions to finishing plants permitted shipment of pigment colors in more concentrated form than had been possible previously. Another advantage of this development from the viewpoint of the textile printer or pigment dyer is that the use of the three-phase emulsions results in less effect on the hand of the finished fabrics. Still another advantage is that concentrated pigment colors can be diluted to the desired shade with a low-solids unpigmented clear without danger of causing flocculation of the pigment.

Most of the textile printers in this country and a number of dyers are now applying pigmented emulsions to textiles under licenses granted by Aridye Corp. The license, which is available to any textile finisher, calls for the payment to Aridye Corp. of a royalty equal to six per cent of the cost of the compositions used by the licensee under the license. Development of the three-phase emulsion is another step in Aridye's continuing program of "Pioneering with Pigments."

Following a recent 18-inch snowfall in Niagara Falls, N. Y., the management of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., posted a message of commendation to the employees for their fine performance in the face of the difficulties presented by the snowstorm. The message was posted on all bulletin boards of the company's electrochemicals plant and the adjacent plant which the company operates for the Chemical Warfare Service. This step was taken after a check-up showed that 85 per cent of the personnel of the two plants, including a large number of women, reported for work although most of them had to reach the plant on foot, and that no production was lost due to absent employees. Some of the employees had to trudge through the deep snow as far as ten miles to reach the plant, the company said.

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## National Cotton Council's Meeting Scheduled Jan. 22-24

Problems of the American cotton industry, from both the over-all viewpoint and narrowed down to specific fields of competition, will be given a full airing at the sixth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council of America, to be held at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 22-24. Plans for the session, which will be attended by representatives of every branch of the cotton industry from each of the 17 cotton-producing states, were announced last month by the council.

Problems of the industry will be presented formally in two discussions featuring the second day's session. In one, outstanding speakers will discuss "What Cotton Faces," from the viewpoint of the government, the cotton producer, and the cotton manufacturer. In the second discussion, which will take the form of an open forum presided over by Ransom Aldrich, president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, speakers will discuss cotton's competition in the fields of wearing apparel and household products, industrial uses, and as food and feed.

Speakers scheduled to participate in the discussions include: Carl C. Farrington of Washington, director of the Office of Basic Commodities, War Food Administration; Albert S. Goss, master, the National Grange; W. C. Planz of New York, president of the Textile Export Association; Homer Howse of St. Louis, Mo., director of sales, Bemis Bag Co.; G. M. Tisdale of New York, vice-president of United States Rubber Co.; C. K. Everett of New York, merchandising director, Cotton-Textile Institute; and A. L. Ward of Dallas, Tex., educational director, National Cottonseed Products Association.

In regular work sessions of the three-day meeting, the council's delegate members will study all phases of the industry's problems and map plans and programs to meet them. Divided into groups, their studies will concentrate on the problems of research, sales promotion, exports, and production, processing and marketing. Committees are charged with extending present council programs, and developing new ones, in each of these fields.

The meeting will be keyed Monday morning, Jan. 22, when Oscar Johnston, Scott, Miss., planter and president of the council, delivers his annual report. In this message, Mr. Johnston will call on delegate members to review plans already developed and in operation to prepare the industry for the post-war period, and to pass upon new proposals. Immediately following his address, chairmen of the four program committees will report on activities during 1944.

The night session of the meeting—Jan. 23—will feature a "Bag of Tricks" style show in which garments made from cotton bags will be modeled. The garments are part of a wardrobe prepared recently by the council in connection with a cotton bag conservation program being conducted jointly with the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association. This program, inaugurated several months ago, now has resulted in distribution of almost one million copies of a sewing booklet showing housewives, teachers and students how to make the most out of material coming into American homes in the form of containers for a wide variety of commodities. The cotton bag wardrobe, made up from ideas illustrated in the booklet, will be made available to home demonstration workers and home economics teachers for display purposes, following the meeting.



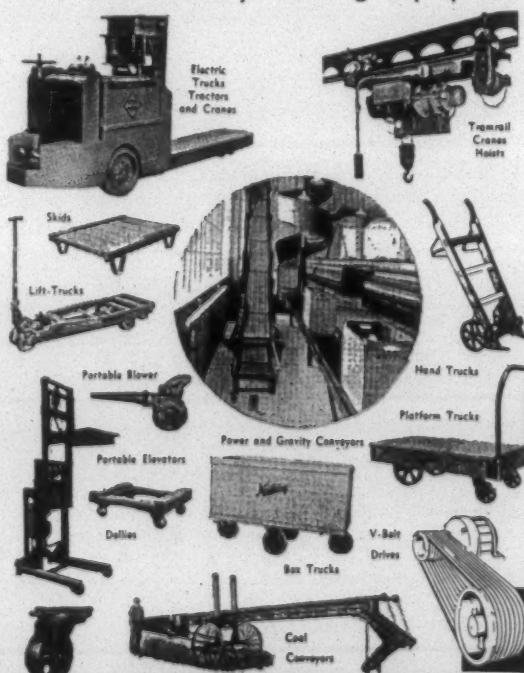
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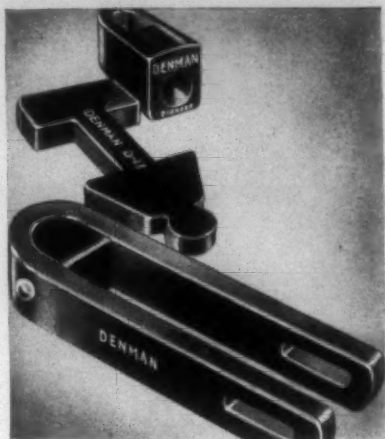


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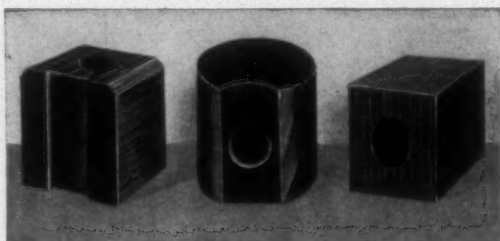
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## Employment of Handicapped Veterans Discussed

With much of the responsibility for the veteran's return to normal life falling upon industry, individual companies today are making plans not only to take back into their organizations those of their own employees who have become disabled but to absorb as many other handicapped service men as possible. Based on the plans of 54 companies, the new report, "The Employment of the Handicapped Veteran," issued by the policyholders service bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., discusses the determination of company policies, and the procedures and organization for carrying out these policies.

The survey covers such problems as: job analysis from the standpoint of the physical requirements of the job, adaptation of jobs to the handicapped, determination of the veteran's physical and mental abilities and limitations, instruction of the handicapped to the job, education of the foreman in the treatment of the handicapped, training of the handicapped, their supervision, their medical check-up, their adjustment to plant conditions, and transfer to other jobs. According to the experiences of companies employing handicapped workers, it has been found that the physically deficient man may excel in his job if his rehabilitation has been carefully supervised and he is employed on the basis of his remaining capabilities. Foremen report that handicapped workers are a steadying influence in their departments and that they compare favorably with normal workers in four respects—absenteeism, labor turnover, accident rate and productivity.

Included in the report are descriptions of the plans of two companies co-operating with the armed forces in teaching the hospitalized veteran an occupational skill which he can master and which will help to rebuild damaged muscles. Several combined plans of community and industry are also discussed. A copy of this report is available to executives who request it on their business stationery. Address Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

## Acid-Proof Apron Produced

A new heavy duty acid-proof apron, made with a treated fabric combined with a new plastic by a special calendering process which impregnates the fabric so the product is acid-proof throughout, has been announced by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O. The apron is made in one size only, 35 inches by 47 inches, full. It weighs 1¾ pounds complete with sturdy 7/8-inch wide tape, criss-cross shoulder design, attached securely with reinforced grommets at top and side, and with edges hemmed throughout. It can be easily washed or cleaned without harm to its acid-proof qualities.

## New Sulfuric Acid Plant Planned

Monsanto Chemical Co. has announced plans to construct a new sulfuric acid plant, with a yearly capacity of 72,000 tons, in the plant area of its Monsanto, Ill., properties. Equipment for the new plant has been ordered and construction will start in January, the company announced, adding that production is expected to get underway in five or six months. The new facility will cost about \$700,000.

Monsanto's Illinois plant has long been one of the mid-West's major producers of sulfuric acid, which is essential



to a large number of manufacturing processes. The new plant is designed largely to meet requirements growing out of increased production of explosives.

### Operations Begin in Newest Rayon Tire Cord Plant

(Continued from Page 16)—would reduce blowouts on American automobiles. In three years, through installation of new equipment and through increased operating efficiency, production was quadrupled. In 1926 the company bought the concern outright and two years later assumed complete management. Today this plant houses 49,152 spindles, employs 1,570 operators and manufactures cotton, rayon and nylon cord and Ustex yarn. Winnsboro for ten years supplied all the tire cord needed by the company, but in 1931, with the purchase of additional tire plants, more cord was needed, so in that year the company purchased the Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga. Today this plant operates 36,420 spindles and employs 1,131 operators in the production of tire cord, many types of mechanical yarn and critically needed plied duck yarns. The mechanical yarn unit installed in the Stark Mills in 1937 was the first step taken by the company to produce any material other than tire cord.

As the demand for tire cord and other textile products increased, the company continued to expand its spinning and weaving facilities. Additional mills were acquired in the following order: 1934—Shelbyville (Tenn.) Mills, a drill and sheeting mill, converted into a cord mill, payroll 863, spindles 24,804; 1940—Fisk Cord Mills, New Bedford, Mass., payroll 1,200, spindles 42,588; 1942—Reid Mills, Hogansville, Ga., producing ducks needed by the armed forces and hose and belt duck for the company's mechanical goods division, employees 429, spindles 12,096, looms 124; 1942—Built a new plant at Hogansville for the production of Asbeston, a lightweight fireproof fabric for fire-fighting suits, cable insulation and other products, employees 223, spindles 1,700, looms 19; 1944—Opened new rayon mill at Scottsville, Va.

Scottsville is the company's first mill devoted exclusively to the processing of rayon. Rayon has been found superior to cotton in the manufacture of heavy-duty bus, truck and airplane tires but officials believe cotton will continue to be one of the leading fibers used in the fabrication of rubber goods. It is still used in the manufacture of light-duty tires and it is a basic material in footwear, clothing, sea rescue equipment, hose, conveyor belts and scores of other products now being produced in great quantities.

H. Gordon Smith, general manager of U. S. Rubber's textile division, declares cotton has certain excellent qualities. He says it is versatile, economical and plentiful, and may be made waterproof, flameproof and weatherproof. One of the company's outstanding wartime developments is Ustex, a cotton yarn treated by a chemical and mechanical process to give up to 70 per cent more tensile strength than ordinary cotton yarn. It is being used in large quantities in the manufacture of parachute harness for the armed forces.

Tribute was paid to the textile industry for its splendid performance during the war by means of a radio broadcast Dec. 31. The Aluminum Co. of America sponsored the show, which starred Ethel Barrymore.

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## Textile Progress in Safety

(Continued from Page 18)—show the dangerous points of operation and moving parts in such vivid detail that operators no longer strain their eyes and nerves to prevent injury. This same painting has also contributed greatly to better housekeeping. Experiments have shown that when a simple bench vise has been painted a bright color the usual chaos on the bench was transformed into order, and when dingy corners are brought out from under the shadows they no longer become the repository for useless junk.

So far I have discussed mainly the progress made in the

control of mechanical hazards, but it should be understood that in the textile industry less than 25 per cent of the accidents recorded are from mechanical causes. The predominance of accidents in the so-called non-mechanical group (which of course means accidents by agencies other than direct machine operation) demands definite attention because no matter what improvements are made in the guarding of machinery, if the factors governing this group are not controlled, then the progress of safety will stall.

I have already mentioned the improvement in mill layout and contributions to better housekeeping, but unfortunately not all mills have fully extended themselves in this respect. There are still too many conditions of poor maintenance that cause unnecessary accidents every day: badly worn floors and stair treads, stairs without adequate handrails, leaky pipes and faucets, dripping oil from overhead motors and shafting, rickety ladders and platforms, unguarded elevator landings and so on. A constant campaign is necessary to control these conditions. Many mills do a splendid job; it is hoped that many more will follow suit.

In the last analysis of safety the most important condition is the response of the man doing the job. What progress have we made in training and education of the mill hand to do his part in the march of safety? It has long been recognized that the key man in this training program is the overseer. To the mill hand the overseer is the company. Whatever his actions are, whatever he takes, good or poor, to the man under him, that is the position of the company. In safety, as with all matters concerning production, management must lay out a program for the mill hand to follow. It is not sufficient for the personnel director to thrust a printed set of safety rules under the nose of a nervous new employee and expect to send a safe worker into the mill.

Accidents caused by unsafe working practice is just another way of saying accidents caused by bad habits. We all have some, and even for the most intelligent it takes time and practice to overcome them. Training and supervision are definitely the responsibility of the overseer. Even today when labor conditions are so acute, that responsibility still holds. Any overseer, together with his second and third hands, can institute a safety interest by good supervision, encouragement and commendation to his help that with no other safeguard will materially improve his accident experience. Add to this the mechanical and maintenance vigilance which I mentioned earlier and the improvement will be even greater.

Supervisors can learn much in the mutual exchange of ideas and information and where meetings are frequently held for frank discussion of problems (with a willingness-to-be-shown attitude evidenced by top officials) the safety program will live and thrive. Another indication of leadership and interest is provision of adequate first-aid and medical facilities. Most of the large mills have very good facilities with registered nurses on full-time duty and periodic visits by medical doctors. Not only does this assure all employees of competent and sympathetic treatment in case of injury, but it plays an important part in assisting them for better health all around. The medical program is bound to expand as we make further progress.

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## New Foundation To Back Rhode Island School of Design

Following the example set in other sections of the nation, a group of Rhode Island textile leaders is sponsoring a charitable trust to promote educational research and training in the field of synthetic fibers, with the Rhode Island School of Design the beneficiary of the first \$500,000 subscribed to the trust.

Textile executives who are sponsoring the trust in its initial development are Harry H. Burton, vice-president of the Lonsdale Co.; John R. Crawford, president of the Manville-Jenckes Corp.; A. Livingston Kelley, chairman of the executive committee of the U. S. Finishing Co.; Royal Little, president of Textron, Inc.; and Gilbert Verney, president of Verney Mills, Inc. Rupert C. Thompson, Jr., president of the Providence National Bank, is acting as chairman of an industry committee for the time being, and his bank has been made trustee.

Mr. Thompson states that the Rhode Island School of Design has tentatively agreed to co-operate in an initial program which would provide for the expenditure of \$150,000, when building restrictions are removed, for the erection of two additional stories, covering approximately 24,000 square feet of area, on the textile building of the school, and for the equipping of this space with modern preparatory, weaving, knitting and other processing machinery for synthetic fibers; for the expenditure of \$175,000 for staff salaries over a ten-year period; for the expenditure of approximately \$175,000 in scholarships over the ten-year period.

The trust will be known as "The New England Synthetic Fiber Foundation." The suggested initial program, according to the sponsors, would make it possible for the school to offer in New England training in the field of synthetics comparable to that which Georgia School of Technology, Clemson College and the Greater University of North Carolina have been enabled to offer in the South. The program contemplates expenditure of the entire principal amount of the original gifts, but the sponsors believe the results will be so valuable that industry will desire to continue its support when the initial funds are exhausted.

Modern methods used in the manufacture of felt were revealed for the first time in a technical paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Dec. 1 by W. H. Lehmberg, chief of engineering and development of the American Felt Co. Felt, one of the oldest and most widely used textile products, was originally made by crude methods and is even today a peasant industry in central Europe and Asia. In this country it is produced by machinery under close control, turning out standardized products and meeting a constantly widening market, but until now its technology has been closely guarded.

Though felt is basically fabricated from wool, felt manufactured today embraces expert knowledge and use of more different kinds of fiber than any other branch of the textile industry, Mr. Lehmberg disclosed. Among other fibers blended with wool for special purposes are cotton, hair, vegetable fibers, such as jute, kapok and ramie; also synthetics, such as rayon, vinyon and aralac. A majority of felt products are all wool, however, and wool accounts for nearly 70 per cent of total fibers processed by the industry, according to the latest statistics.





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currently being used by the OPA in establishing permanent cotton textile prices under the Bankhead legislation, and any increase in these costs, such as wage raises, will inevitably mean a higher pricing basis for cotton textiles; (2) programmed low-end apparel production will not be priced as low as expected, since wage increases for textile workers aren't likely to swell output of textiles and clothing appreciably; (3) clothing reductions in the face of OPA giving top priority to its plans for reducing higher apparel and clothing price levels.

### British, Australians Find U. S. Textile Industry Superior

British and Australian textile missions visiting plants in the United States have been impressed by the American industry to the extent of stating publicly that the textile industry in this country have progressed far beyond these of their own countries. Machine production, progressive management and the three-shift work program in America were lauded by the British visitors, while the Australians were particularly impressed with the community type of living offered by the Southern mill villages.

The British mission, headed by Sir Frank Platt, cotton controller of the Ministry of Supply and formerly managing director of the Lancashire Cotton Corp., Ltd., visited mills in the United States last spring, and recently offered a summary of its findings in a white paper report. The report implied that an industrial revolution is needed in England to permit the mills of that country to approach nearer equality with American mills mechanically and in output per worker.

Australian textile manufacturers, now in this country, have expressed the belief that the mill village is an institution that could be adopted with profit by textile interests in Australia. The village and its close connection with the mills make for contentment, loyalty and efficiency in production, the visitors explained. This group is headed by Tom Butterworth, general manager of Davis, Coop & Co. of Sydney, the company which produces 55 per cent of Australia's canvas goods and 75 per cent of its tire cord.

### Biggest Textile Plant Is Planned

The world's largest textile plant, embodying superior machinery and methods, will be constructed after the war and will give Britain world supremacy in rayon fabrics, yarns and stockings, it has been announced in London, England. Seven years of research in connection with the project have been completed, and the plant is to use some machinery and methods now on the military secret list, the announcement stated. The secret innovations will permit production at four times the present rate, it is claimed. The factory is to be built in Northern Ireland, home of the linen industry, and will be under the auspices of Courtaulds, Ltd.

Celanese Corp. of America has purchased for \$50,000 from the City of Yonkers, N. Y., a site of 22 acres upon which it is planning to build a large laboratory to concentrate the textile and plastics research activities which are now scattered in various non-centralized locations. According to the company, the laboratories will cost about \$1,000,000 and will be started as soon as permission and materials can be obtained.

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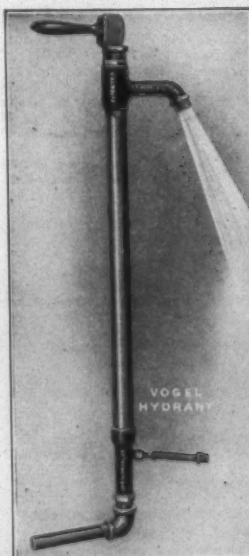
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**ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO.**, 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

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**ALLEN CO.**, 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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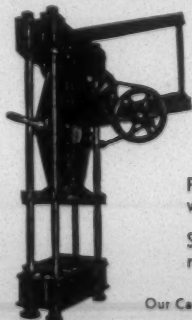


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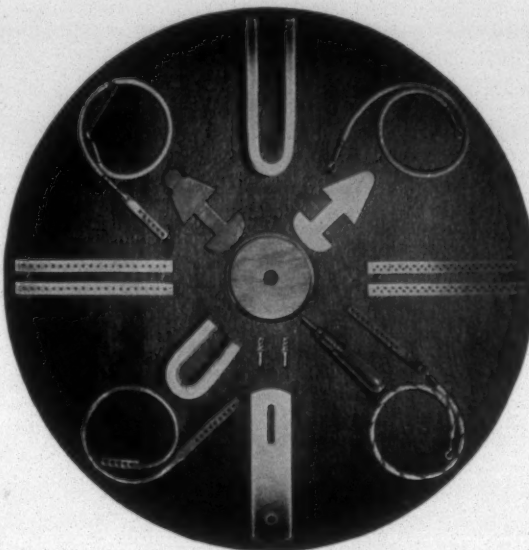
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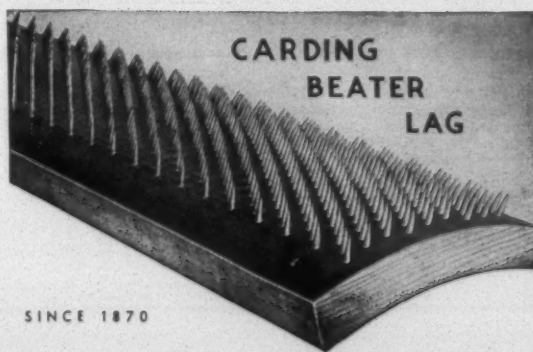


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